# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1873. NUMBER 11.



SUPERHEATED STEAM FURNACE

## To Architects, Builders, and Owners of Houses.

On MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1873, at 11 o'clock a. m., we shall have in operation at our Office one of our Furnaces, with

## Bulkley's Superheated Steam

Attachment. This mode of heating Houses, Churches, &c., is destined to supersede Steam Heating and Hot Air Furnaces with those who prefer economy and purity of air. With Bulkley's Superheated Steam Furnace the air heated by steam without pressure—with no danger from explosions, no freezing of steam pipes. Call and see for yourselves.

## M. W. & F. LESTER,

### 304 STATE-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

### THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

## At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies....2 cts. | 100 Copies....75 cts.
10 Copies........15 cts. | 1,000 Copies....$5.00

Address J. W. DEAN, Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

CORN STARCH.

## KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH,

IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC,

IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.

It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It is easy of digestion, and a delicious and most nutritious SUMMER FOOD.

For 40 years it has stood unrivaled for purity and perfection.

Get none but the ORIGINAL PREPARATION, with T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on each package.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

RANGES, &c.

## BOYNTON'S HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Overy 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting an effect working furnace or cook range to call and see us or send for circulars.

BLISS & BROWN, 82 Lake-st., Chicago.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

## GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

## FOR BUFFALO,

### And Intermediate Points.

Anchor Line Steamer JAPAN, Capt. McDougal, leaves dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Monday, Sept. 1, at 7 p.m.

Western Transportation Company's Steamer IDAHO, Capt. Penny, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 7 p. m.

Union Steamboat Company's Steamer ST. LOUIS, Capt. Shannon, leaves dock foot of LaSalle-st. (South Side), Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison. A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

FOR SALE.

## FEATHER DUSTERS,

### SPONGES, & CHAMOIS SKINS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

## Great Furniture Sale AT EVANSTON.

All the Furniture of the buildings lately used as the Ladies' College, Evanston (containing more than fifty rooms), will be sold at Auction on Tuesday, Sept. 2, commencing on arrival of the train which leaves Kinzie-st. Depot, Chicago, at 1 o'clock p. m. Carpets, Bedsteads, Tables, Sofas, Bureaus, Mattresses, Chairs, Crockery, Lamps, &c., &c.

## CRICKET PLAYERS

Will find Full Stock at New York prices, at KELLEY'S, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

TO RENT.

## FOR RENT.

Five handsome Brick Dwellings, just finished, corner Rush and Illinois-sts. Apply to Room 43, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

BUILDING STONE.

## THE BROWN STONE CO.,

Of Bass Island, Lake Superior,

Are now unloading at Walker's Dock, corner Harrison and Franklin-sts., some 15,000 cubic feet of BROWN OR RED SANDSTONE, of very superior quality, and in large blocks. The attention of Architects and Builders is solicited. For further information apply to EDWIN WALKER, at Docks; WELLS, FRENCH & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.; GEO. P. LEE, 15 Metropolitan Block.

BUSINESS CARDS.

## VIRGINIA OYSTER COMPANY,

R. & H. CHAMBERLAINE, Proprietors, dealers in Canned, Keg, and Shell Oysters, Chamberlaine's Wharf, Norfolk, Va. Season for 1873 and 1874 opens Sept. 1. Orders solicited. The genuine Lynn Haven, and Horn Harbor Oysters a specialty.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

## $5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

## TRIBUNE OFFICE.

MILLINERY.

## GRAND OPENING OF FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS AND HATS,

At Wholesale Only.

## DALY, LOEB & CO.,

144 & 146 Wabash-av.,

Will open their large importation of FALL STYLES of French Pattern Hats and Bonnets, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.

Our whole stock of Millinery, comprising all the latest styles of Hats and Bonnets, together with an unusually large assortment of Ostrich Plumes and Fancy Feathers, is now complete.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

## LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1873.

The copartnership under the style and name of LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN having expired by limitation, Mr. S. P. LUNT retires to engage in other enterprises.

STEPHEN P. LUNT,
DAVID PRESTON,
SAMUEL A. KEAN,
FREDERICK W. CROSBY,
JAMES PAYNE.

The business will be continued with the SAME CAPITAL and facilities as heretofore, by the undersigned, under the firm name of PRESTON, KEAN & CO.

DAVID PRESTON,
SAMUEL A. KEAN,
FREDERICK W. CROSBY,
JAMES PAYNE.

## ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

GENERAL NOTICES.

## CARD.

### Harmonia Lodge, 61, U. O. D. H

Harmonia Lodge, No. 130, having separated from our Lodge, we will hereafter sign, instead Harmonia Lodge, No. 130, V. D. H., HARMONIA LODGE, NO. 61, U. O. D. H., and continue under the old charter.

THE COMMITTEE.

## Office North Chicago City Railway Co.,

OFFICE, 430 North Clark-st.

Persons holding "passes" of this Company are requested to return them to the office and procure tickets instead. Passes will not be good after Sept. 15.

V. C. TURNER, Pres.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY AT WHOLESALE.

Correspondence and Orders from the Trade solicited.

HADLEY BROTHERS, Wholesale Booksellers, 136 State-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

## WILMETTE.

We are offering at this point, on the Lake Shore, near Evanston, some of the choicest Grove Property in the vicinity of Chicago. Prices low and terms easy.

## C. D. PAUL & CO.,

No. 68 Washington-st.

LOTTERY.

## $300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

## MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

GUNS.

## "BREECHLOADERS"

$35 And Upwards. On Monday, Sept. 1, we open eight Cases, ex S. S. "Erie," via Montreal, containing a line of Medium and Fine Guns, manufactured expressly for this market.

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., No. 335 Wabash-av.

STEAM HEATING.

## STEAM HEATING,

In all its branches, and Dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings.

## SAM'L I. POPE & CO.,

87 & 89 West Lake-st.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

## ARTISTS' MATERIALS

The largest and most complete stock of ARTISTS' MATERIALS and WAX FLOWER MATERIALS, can be found at P. M. ALMINI & CO.'S, No. 344 State-st. Schools and Colleges supplied on favorable terms.

MEETINGS.

### Masonic.

Regular meeting of the Chicago Masonic Board of Relief, this (Monday) evening, at half-past 7 o'clock,—for business. A full representation of Lodges requested.

EDWARD COOK, Sec.


## CORN CORNER.

### St. Louis Merchants' First Experience under the Squeezing Process.

### A Trifling Matter of Half-a-Million Bushels and a Rise of Seven Cents.

### A Commiseration Meeting of the Shorts, and What Came of It.

### The Ultimatum of the Blood-Thirsty Shylocks.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—St. Louis is having its first successful corner in corn. An effort was made to get up a corner in oats last May, but it failed most ignominiously. The longs are squeezing the shorts most unmercifully, and the shorts are squealing and showing the white feather in a most unmanly way. The amount of corn short will probably exceed 500,000 bushels, which would not be thought much in Chicago, but is wofully remembered by the lame ducks here. The longs, to whom the pressure is principally due, are T. B. Carruthers & Co., and Nason, Bartholow & Co. They are said to be assisted by Clint. Dutcher, Booth & Sons and John Carr penter. It is thought by some that the latter firm are but slightly interested. Knowing ones assert that the real backbone of the whole bull movement is a money capitalist named Ozias Burns, a Director in the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.

THE HISTORY OF THE CORNER

may be epitomized as follows: Two weeks ago there was more trading in corn than had ever before been known in St. Louis. Capt. Nason, of the firm of Nason, Bartholow & Co., made a tour of inspection through the corn region tributary to St. Louis, and on coming backed talked very confidently about a probable advance in corn. He claimed that corn would be scarce and high, and offered to bet $50 that corn would be worth twice as much in one week as it then was—that is, 75 cents a bushel. A ring was immediately formed of Nason's firm and some or all of the other firms named, which commenced selling and buying at intervals, but always buying far ahead of their sales. About the middle of last week it leaked out that they thought they had the "Quote Boys," as they called younger dealers. They finally gave out that they had a corner, and they were going to

MAKE THE SHORTS PAY WELL FOR IT.

There was some malice in the threat, for Carruthers and some of his friends were short a few weeks ago, and had themselves been squeezed, though not seriously. Last Friday the matter came to a sort of focus, and corn ran up to 47 cents. One operator sold several thousand bushels at that price. Friday afternoon the matter began to be discussed on the Open Board. The first intimation there was was a letter from Elon G. Smith to Teesdale, Harrison & Co., refusing to put up further margins, saying that the margin demanded was excessive, and threatening to fall back on Sec. 3 of the by-laws if pressed. It may be said here that Elon G. Smith is a member of the Common Council, was lately Acting-Mayor during the absence of Mayor Brown, and signalized his ad interim term by tearing up the railroad on Poplar street. The whole thing was very generally discussed on 'Change, and members very generally made up their minds that any man who would plead what is called the baby act in such an emergency, whenever he undertook hereafter to make any bids on the Call Board, should be hooted and called a baby. A man who deals in longs and shorts should have

HIS EYE-TEETH CUT,

to say the least.

Yesterday there was a larger attendance at the Call Board than there ever had been before. Usually not more than fifty lookers-on are present, but on this occasion there were not less than 500. All sorts of people were there, who came to the show as they would go to a variety performance. Ozias Burns was among the lookers-on, quietly boasting now and then that they had the boys where the hair was short. The shorts were terror-stricken. Adams, of the firm of McCormack, Adams & Armington, was in a veritable panic. It was said that the shorts who had purchased at 37 cents, instead of using the corn they had to supply their customers, sold out to others for 50 cents or more. The firm last mentioned sold 10,000 bushels for 45 cents. John Carpenter sold 5,000 bushels for 52¼ cents. Herrick & Roberts sold for 50 cents or more. Some shorts settled up with their creditors

A LENIENT SCALPER.

Capt. Curry, who believes in scalping on the humanitarian principles, went round on 'Change and arranged for a meeting of all interested. He hoped that the longs would not be too hard on the shorts, many of whom were young and green in the business. The bluffing and forcing at the Called Board was done by Tom Carruthers and E. B. Evans, of the firm of Nason, Bartholow & Co. Never had there been seen an excitement on 'Change equal to this.

MEETING OF SICK ONES.

The tumult quieted down a little, and about 3 o'clock the meeting was held in the Directors' rooms. About seventy-five persons were present when it commenced, all of whom were shorts. George Bain, formerly of Chicago, acted as President. Mr. Bain made something of a speech on taking the chair. He expressed the hope that the difficulty would be settled amicably between the "longs" and the "shorts." The way in which they were managing would, if it became known, make them the laughing stock of the business world.

Such a corner as this, where not more than 500,000 bushels and 6 or 7 cents per bushel were involved, would not create a ripple in Chicago, where 1,000,000 bushels of grain were sometimes short, and the price would be run up 50 cents a bushel. He hoped matters would be settled in a manner satisfactory all. He thought if a man could not pay his dues in this case he had no business on 'Change. Boys had no business to be speculating. Still he hoped that the longs would not drive the shorts to the wall, but ease up a little and let them go on. He trusted that no one would plead the boy act, that is, Rules 4 and 5 of Sec. 3.

Mr. Bain expressed no opinion as to the validity of this rule, because he is a member of the Committee of Three before whom the whole matter will be brought to-morrow.

After Committeeman Bain, came peacemaker and go-between Curry, who hoped that the longs would not bleed the juvenile shorts, and like scalping Shylocks exact the last pound of their flesh. He said that, as far as he himself was concerned, it made but very little difference, as he had only a very little outstanding, and was willing and intended to pay fully all losses, and did not intend to fall back upon the baby act, as they called it, and was very unwilling that his friends should. He spoke in the interest of his friends, the young men especially, and he thought that if the shorts would settle their contracts among themselves as much as possible, it would save them to a certain extent from having to settle directly with the corner, and would at least let some of them out of the mire into which they had been worked so deeply.

After Curry had finished, Pat Fletcher stated that he thought that 45 cents on corn and 32 cents on oats would be a fair settlement, but that he did not think it would be honorable or right to plead the baby act.

Then Elon G. Smith read the rule, and said the discussion was all folly. Under this rule the Call Board was started, and by its decisions all must abide. It was framed to permit such exactions as they were now suffering. All the shorts and the middle men, of which class there were several now in the meeting, had bought and sold with this understanding, and Jno. Fletcher, who claims to be a model man, and was willing to shed his last drop of blood in that interest, moved that 45 cents for corn and 30 cents for oats, be considered the market value of those cereals. He was ruled out of order, because nothing of that kind could be made binding on dealers, who would never agree. Only two of the meeting, a couple of plucky young men named Austin and Seymour, who had settled up with their creditors, came out boldly, and reproved the spirit of those present.

THE SHYLOCKS APPEAR.

At last Tom Carruthers and Evans came stalking in. They had been all the afternoon at their offices waiting for delinquent shorts. He at once began to fire buckshot among the lame ducks. He said that he would settle on the basis of 50 cents. If they did not choose to pay that on Monday, he would make them pay 75 cents, and he didn't know but that he should squeeze them even harder. The rules, he said, gave him a right to do so. He called for the reading of

THE RULES.

They are like those of the Chicago Board, except those of the following:

SEC. 4. In case any property contracted for future delivery is not delivered on the day of maturity of such contract, the purchaser or seller may, at his option, consider the contract forfeited; may purchase or sell the property on the market for account of the buyer or seller, as the case may be, during the next business day, notifying him at once in writing of such purchase of sale, or may compel a settlement by the party making the default, at the average market price on the day of maturity of contract. The loss, if any, shall be due and payable at once by the party making the default.

SEC. 5. When parties under Sections 2, 3, and 4 choose to consider a contract as filled at the market price, in case of disagreement as to value, the same shall be referred to the Committee provided for in Section 3, whose decision shall be final and binding upon the parties. In determinnig the value of any article, the Committee shall be governed by its value for shipment to Eastern and Southern markets, or for manufacturing and consumption, irrespective of any fictitious value it may be selling for on this market.

Carruthers' new interpretations astounded everybody. He said he could not be held by the rule, because it implied a material disagreement, with an understanding that the matter should go to the Committee.

At this

THE SQUEALING BECAME VERY LOUD.

Evans wanted to know whether this was a charity meeting. If so, he would like to have the amount of his contribution fixed at once. Many others spoke. Some wildly offered their pound of flesh to the Shylocks. Others stated that their top-knots were ready for the scalpers. There is no doubt the hot weather had something to do with the diminished fortitude.

TO-DAY'S SPORT.

The whole matter will go to-morrow to the Committee, consisting of Seudder, President of the Exchange, George Bain, and J. W. Carroll. The excitement on 'Change will be unparalleled. It is imposeible to foreshadow what they will decide. It is thought the longs will force the price up to $1. The shorts say they will rebel and stand a lawsuit.

## WASINGTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

AN UNFULFILLED DUTY.

The statement is made that there has been no publication of the account of the receipts and expenditures of the Government since Gen. Grant became President. The act of Congress of 1841 provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall prepare and submit to Congress, on the 1st of December of each year, an account of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the preceding fiscal year. The last one of these documents, which has just come from the hands of the Public Printer, extends only to June 30, 1860.

VIOLATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The investigation into the conduct of the Justices of the Peace in this District has developed the fact that one of the most notorious of grabbing Justices is at the same time a clerk in the Second Auditor's office, which is in direct violation of the executive order of the President relative to the holding of civil offices. This industrious clerk has been accustomed to hold his courts as Justice of the Peace, in the evening.

DOORKEEPER OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

Mr. Otis J. Buxton, Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, will encounter considerable opposition in his candidacy for re-election by the next Congress. The Western and Southern members have been complaining that the East for many years has had more than its proportionate amount of the officers of the House. The Doorkeeper has forty appointments in his gift, and occupies a position of much influence. It is believed that a strong effort will be made to secure the appointment for a Western or Southern man. Two Western candidates have already been mentioned for the position: Col. J. W. Dwyer, of Ohio, and Col. D. W. Munn, of Illinois. It is also stated that the District Government here have a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and that some favorite contractor is the coming man.

JOURNALISTIC.

It is reported that a daily Conservative journal will be started here early in December, under control of H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, who ran on the Douglas ticket as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, in 1860.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Senate Select Committee on Transportation will meet in New York on the 1st of September, and not the 4th of that month, as has been stated.

DRAWERS OF THE GRAB.

With one exception, such of the members of the House of Representatives whose terms commenced on the 4th of March last, as have drawn their monthly pay, have taken the full rate under the new Compensation law. The one excepted has drawn at the old rate.

TREASURY PROGRAMME.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant-Treasurer at New York that during the month of September he may sell $1,500,000 of gold on each Thursday, and buy $500,000 in bonds on the third Wednesday,—in all, sell $6,000,000 of gold and buy $500,000 of bonds.

STRUCK WITH PARALYSIS.

Beau Hickman, who is known throughout the country by reputation, and familiar to visitors to Washington for many years, was yesterday stricken with paralysis and now lies in a hopeless condition.

## FIRES.

### Distillery Burned at Patoka, Ind.—Loss $50,000.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 31.—The *Enquirer's* special from Patoka, Ind., reports this morning the burning at 2 o'clock of Bingham & Brother's distillery, at that place, a bonded warehouse and other buildings. Loss total, estimated at $50,000. There were 150 hogs burned to death; 3,000 bushels of corn, and thirty or forty barrels of whisky were destroyed.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—McCormick's wood-yard and Stanges' limekilns were damaged by fire last night, to the extent of $8,000 or $10,000.

### Over the Falls.

READING, Pa., Aug. 31.—This morning a boat containing two men and a woman was swept over the falls in the Schuylkill River, near Kissenger's Bridge, in this city, and one of the men and the woman drowned. Their names are Charles Harmony and Mary Herbert. A young man named Hoffman escaped by swimming. The latter made a statement to the police officials to the effect that Harmony rowed the boat intentionally over the falls, thereby carrying out a threat that people would not see him much longer. He had had a difficulty with the woman last night in a beer-garden, which, it is supposed, led him to the deed. The woman's body has been recovered.

### The St. Louis Mutual Life.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—E. A. Whitcomb, State Agent of Indiana of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose application for injunction against the Company was refused by the United States Court a few days ago, has filed affidavits with W. Selby, Superintendent of State Insurance, to the effect that the statement made by the Company as to the condition of its affairs was incorrect, and demanding a thorough examination of the status of the Company as provieed by law.

### The Turf.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Aug. 31.—The first meeting of the Friendship Park Association, which convened last Wednesday, was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon. The race for a purse of $1,300, open to horses that never beat 2:40, mile heats, best three in five, was won by Belle Berkley on the sixth heat. Time, 2:38¼. Skylark was awarded second.

### Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Arrived—Steamers City of Antwerp, City of Brussels, Adriatic, and Spain, from Liverpool; Herman, from Bremen. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was among the passengers by the Adriatic.

## RAILROAD DISASTERS.

### Rumor of a Disastrous Collision on the Great Western Road.

### A Passenger Train Jumps the Track on the St. Louis & Southwestern.

### Facts Elicited at the Investigation of the Muir Disaster.

### Disaster on the Greatwestern Railroad.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—Early yesterday morning an excursion train of Great Western Rilroad employes ran into a freight train which stood taking in water at Thomasville, 75 miles east of this city. The employes, with their wives and children, had been on an excursion to this city, and were returning home, when the casualty occurred. The railroad officials are very reticent as to the extent of the disaster, but the information we can get is to the effect that many cars were demolished and the track torn up so that a new track had to be built around the scene of the disaster for other trains to pass; that many of the excursionists were seriously injured, and that some have since died of their wounds. It will be a day or two probably before the whole story is told.

### The Muir Disaster—Progress of the Investigation—Testimony of the Train Officials—An Intelligent Brakesman.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—The investigation into the collision on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad are being made at Muir, before H. H. Staley, Coroner. E. M. Marble, Prosecuting Attorney of Ionia County, conducts the examination. State Railroad Commissioner Cobb is also present.

The engineer of the freight train testified that he was flagged a little over three-fourths of a mile. The express train was going down grade; the track was wet and slippery, and the train could not be stopped in that distance.

Frank E. Knill, conductor of the express, sworn. As soon as he broke down he sent William P. Brown, brakeman, back with a red lamp, and told him to stop anything coming. Soon after, got the flag signals, and went back myself. Found Brown near Stony Creek bridge,—not half far enough. Told him to go over the bridge, and not let the train run into us. Walked a little way toward the bridge and put down the signals on the track. Spoke to Brown about going back farther. When I turned back Brown was crossing the bridge. After the collision asked Brown how far back he had been. He said; at the fourth telegraph pole east of the bridge; told him it should have been much farther. From the time the freight engine whistled until the collision it was not more than three minutes. Think the freight train was running not less than twenty miles an hour. The rule is, when the train delayed is followed by another, to send back a signal not less than 800 yards. The grade where the collision occured is light.

Brown, brakeman, testified: Was standing on the west end of the bridge when I saw the train coming. Whistled down brakes 500 yards east of the bridge. The engine was reversed when it passed me. Didn't notice any men. There were no brakes on and no brakemen when it passed me. Followed the freight train. Met conductor, who asked me how far back I had been. Replied about a mile. Pointed out the telegraph pole where I had been, but didn't say I was there when the train passed. Meant a mile from our train when I flagged them. Had no orders how far back I should go; only to go far enough to stop them. Don't know exactly how far a mile is. Think it is eighty or ninety rods. Don't know exactly how many feet in a yard; think about eight feet. Examination adjourned till Monday afternoon.

### Jumped the Track.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—As a train on the St. Louis & Eastern Railroad was leaving East St. Louis for Belleville, Ill., this afternoon, having on board part of the tents of a circus and a Pullman car containing about forty, performers, it jumped the track at a switch, and, after being dragged some distance on the ties, turned over on its sides. F. M. Kelch, the manager of the circus, was badly cut in the face, and John. McLean, ring-master, considerably bruised. All were badly shook up and more or less bruised, but none seriously hurt.

### Freight Trains Collide.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—The *Gazette's*, Fort Wayne, special reports a collision last night, near Roanoke, between two freight trains running at full speed on the Wabash & Western Road. The locomotives telescoped to the sand boxes, and were utterly ruined. The freight cars telescoped, scattering shelled corn. One fireman was injured. The accident was caused by the carelessness of the engineer of the westbound train.

## PHILADELPHIA.

### The Morgue Investigation—Beastly Practices—The Unwary Clerk Who Changed the Fifty-Dollar Bill.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 31.—Deputy-Coroner Lees, and Thomas Baxter, Superintendent of the Morgue, defendants in the Muncie Morgue case, again appeared before Ald. Beitler, on the 13th inst., when the latter read his decision touching the disposition of dead bodies, etc. It was a very lengthy one and dealt fully with the case. The Alderman concluded by announcing that the accused would be held in $2,500 bail to answer at Court. The application of counsel of the accused for a copy of the decision was peremptorily refused.

A few days ago an officer of one of our favorite public institutions detected two persons in a private apartment committing a nameless and disgusting act. One of the guilty parties, a school scholar, offered the officer a considerable bribe to hush up the affair, but true to his duty he conveyed the detestable characters to the Central Station. A hearing was appointed for next morning, but defendants did not appear, being represented by counsel. The case was postponed, and again they did not come forward, and, to the surprise of all present, the Alderman then announced that he had released the prisoners in bail of $400 each. Considerable indignation is manifested on all sides at this queer decision, but the President of the institution in question is determined to bring the guilty parties to justice. I may add that this gentleman will accept of no settlement, and the public may rest satisfied that the guilty wretches will find no mercy at his hands.

No little excitement was created in commercial circles, on Saturday, by a rumor that at half-past 7 that morning a well-dressed man entered the office of the New York Insurance Company, South Front street, and desired a young clerk in charge, named Snowden, to give him a large note for $50 in small bills, and then committed a daring robbery. The clerk stated that whilst examining the bills the man knocked him senseless by a blow of a billy, and when he recovered the money in the drawer, $78, was all gone except $10. Anxious to learn the facts of the case I went to the office late on Saturday night, and learned that as some suspicion had been entertained about the truth of Snowden's story detectives were detailed to fasten the doors so as to prevent his entrance that night, should he present an appearance. Whilst they were inside the youth entered, and on seeing the officers pretended that he had returned for a handkerchief. When he was about leaving one of the officers called him aside and told him he had found the money concealed under his desk. Snowden then confessed his crime, and was locked up in the Central Station to await a hearing on Monday morning.

The Grand Jury, having made some invidious remarks concerning District-Attorney Mann's conduct of the cases in connection with the larceny of city bonds by P. A. Widner, City Treasurer, and others, were severely censured by Judge Ludlow Saturday morning, who informed them that they did not thoroughly understand their duties, and had nothing whatever to do with cases already before the court.

## NEW YORK.

### Deplorable State of the City Finances—Further Developments Concerning the Central Bond Forgeries and the Brooklyn Frauds—John C. Breckinridge Interviews the President at Long Branch.

*Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The statement of the operations of the City Treasury for the quarter, ending July 31, has been published by Comptroller Green. The *Tribune* denounces it as a policy which has been adopted within the past year which, if steadily pursued, must end in municipal insolvency. The taxes, which were $32,000,000 in 1872, have been reduced to $27,000,000 this year. The property on the island is now mortgaged to pay interest on $137,000,000 of city and county debt, the interest of which, at 6½ per cent, is $905,000 a year. The annual expenditures are $40,000,000. If only $37,000,000 are raised by taxation to liquidate these expenditures, the debt, which is already very large, must rapidly assume still more formidable proportions. The aggregate amount of outstanding bonds of the City and County of New York, on the 31st of July, 1872, was $128,000,000. On the 31st of July, 1873, $136,000,000; but in 1873 the money in the City and County Treasurer's office was $4,500 000 less than in 1872. It follows that the true increase of the debt has been about $12,000,000, or $10,000,000 if the allowance is made for the increase of the sinking funds; and the Government requires $4,000,000 more out of the taxes (which are $5,000,000 less than they were a year ago) than it did in 1872.

By the report of Gen. Babcock, who has the repairs of the White House in Washington in charge, it is ascertained that they will not be finished before the 1st of October. The President has, therefore, been compelled to defer his return to the Capitol for nearly a month, and will remain at Long Branch.

Gen. John C. Breckenridge called as a matter of personal courtesy on President Grant, whom he had not seen since the Mexican War, where they were fellow-officers and very intimate. Although Breckinridge has been frequently in Washington since the close of the war he did not think it would be delicate for him to visit the President in the Executive Mansion. He was accompanied to the President's cottage by Mr. John Hori, and spent a portion of the evening in very agreeable conversation. Senator Frelinghuysen was present, and others dropped in during the evening to pay their respects. No allusion whatever was made to the late war on the part of either of the gentlemen. The President greeted Mr. Breckinridge very kindly, and referred to the last time they met, which was when Grant was slightly wounded, in one of the Mexican engagements. They called up old memories and old friends, and traced the latter into after life. There is but a year's difference in the ages of the two gentlemen, Gen. Grant being 52, and Gen. Breckinridge 51. The latter received an invitation to call again.

The late developments in Brooklyn financial affairs startles the city, and the ring is greatly demoralized. The defalcations thus far discovered are as follows: Sinking Fund, $60,000; Treasurer's office, $98,000; Tax Commissioner, $337,000; Education Fund, $90,000; Bridge Company about $1,000,000; McClure, who is at the head of the treasury ring. Kingsley, who controls the bridge ring; Fowler, who has the board of city works, and McLaughlin, the tax-office ring man, are roundly denounced everywhere. Rodman has been put in jail after a farcical examination, but it is well-known he will not be punished. The Corporation Counsel protects the ring by instituting a criminal charge instead of a civil suit against Rodman, and thus conceals the facts which would otherwise come out. The Mayor, who is also of the ring, makes the complaint in this form to conceal the truth.

Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, and McCue, of the City Court, have been detected in conspiring to appoint a receiver for the Trust Company. A letter in Pratt's handwriting, addressed to the District Attorney, clearly shows complicity. Pratt is called the Barnard, and McCue is familiarly known as the Sweeney, of Brooklyn.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The principal operator in the New York Central bond forgeries, one Charles J. Williamson, is believed to be identical with the notorious Ross and Wright. He appears to have been dealing through various brokers to a very great extent, principally in New York Central 6s of 1887, New York Central 6s of 1883, and Buffalo, New York & Erie first mortgage bonds. Williamson is an outside man, and, whether all these bonds just mentioned are forgeries or not, or merely covers by which he was enabled to issue the forged bonds, it is impossible to tell. The detectives think it advisable for any persons who have bought any of the classes of bonds just mentioned since the date of the last interest payment to have them examined at the several offices of the companies to have their genuineness attested. It is reported in Wall street that a certain bank has been victimized to the extent of $500,000 with these bonds, and is further reported that the arrest of several prominent operators in Wall street may be shortly looked for. With reference to this worthless paper, since the arrest of Brown, a large quantity of bogus bonds have been discovered as follows: Found on person of prisoner, $30,000; found with one firm on Broadway, $40,000; with another firm on Broadway, $32,000; making, in all, $92,000. It was rumored last night that other stocks had been counterfeited, and that business will be partially suspended in Wall street to-morrow till the truth is known. Williamson has the alias of S. H. Williams, and is said to have been discharged years ago from the position of bookkeeper to Brooks Brothers, for peculation and forgery. Every effort is being made to secure his arrest.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The excitement in Brooklyn over the arrest of Rodman still continues. There are rumors of deficiencies in other departments of the city, and it is asserted not without authority, that damaging facts have already appeared which will astonish the citizens of Brooklyn more than did the defalcation of Rodman. The persistent endeavors to prevent the arrest of Rodman give color to these reports. When Comptroller Schroeder was asked why he delayed taking the initiatory step in the matter, he remarked, with an air of indifference, that he was prevented from doing so for the reason that Rodman had made serious charges against Sprague, and had threatened to make revelations unpleasant to officials. Rodman says he will not be made a scapegoat of, and that Sprague had been to him before his arrest and begged him to go away, to go to Europe or anywhere else that he pleased, but to leave Brooklyn, and this he requested with tears in his eyes. Rodman said he would do nothing of the kind, that he would stay and see it out.

The Long Island Club, of which Rodman was Treasurer, are to hold a meeting on Monday evening, it having been alleged that he has misapproiated the funds of that institution to a large amount. The books are now being examined in order to ascertain if any and what deficiency has occurred.

In an interview last night, McLaughlin, ex-Treasurer of the Fire Department, said he believed Comptroller Schroeder's letter was sent at the instigation of other parties, to attract attention from large defalcations alleged to exist in one of the departments in the City Hall, and which must soon come to light.

### Omaha Lottery Drawing.

OMAHA, Aug. 31.—The "Temple" drawing took place yesterday. The larger prizes were drawn privately in the office of the managers. Ticket 144,981 drew $50,000; 79,410, $25,000; 274,564, $12,000; 250,926, $8,000; 287,341, $6,000; 352,551, $5,000. The law known as "Warren's Criminal Code" goes into effect to-morrow, and, among other things, abolishes lotteries in this State.

### Incendiaries Held for Trial.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

EL PASO, Ill., Aug. 30.—The examination of Melchior Socks for the burning of W. B. Brigham's carriage shop and livery-stable, also that of Jacob Polland, is now over, and resulted in binding them both over. Failing to give security, they are now in jail awaiting their trial.

### Obituary.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 31.—Jabob N. Cardo, Sr., who has been connected with newspapers of this city and Charleston from the beginning of this century, died last night, aged 87.

## POLITICAL.

### Butler's Chances for the Massachusetts Governorship.

### Pennsylvania Politics—Mosby's Last Somersault.

### Butler's Chances for the Massachusetts Governorship.

*Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 31.—Butler is developing more strength in some quarters than was expected, and his chances of carrying the Convention have improved within a few days; still no intelligent and impartial canvass can yet made that does not leave him in a minority of at least one hundred. His friends did not do so well in Boston as they expected, nor in Newburyport. Their triumph in Lynn and Lowell was conceded. The result now chiefly depends upon Butler's success in getting any considerable portion of the small towns of the rural districts. He has been manipulating them very industriously, though secretly, through the State-House lobby and the Federal office holders, but there is no reason yet to believe that he can carry enough of them to give him a majority.

His speech at North Adams on Saturday night contained nothing especially new. He denied defending Credit-Mobilierism, saying that, in espousing the cause of Oakes Ames, he was simply coming to the defense of an old friend and an honest man. He speaks in Springfield to-morrow night, and the result of the delegate caucuses on Tuesday night here will be quite significant of the general result. Both sides claim a majority.

Boutwell refuses to be President of the Convention, and Congressman Gooch has been reelected for the position. Boutwell doesn't commit himself publicly for Butler, but is believed to be doing what he can in secret. He has lately, in private conversation, defended the salary-grab.

The contest is growing very warm, and there is much excitement throughout the State. There will certainly be a bolt if Butler carries the Convention, and another Republican candidate run. If he is beaten, his bolting is still doubtful; but he is evidently making ready to do so, if he dares.

The Democratic Convention this week is of no account. Their candidate wouldn't get 10,000 votes out of 130,000 if Butler runs.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 3.—Twelve towns, including Boston, Lowell, and Lynn, give Butler 141 and Washburn 49 delegates to the Republican State Convention.

### Pennsylvania Politics.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—L. P. Ashmead, Secretary of the Reform Club, has just issued a circular calling on the citizens, irrespective of party, to co-operate in the movement to obtain a fair ballot and an honest count of the vote at the October election, and inviting them to furnish them with their names and addresses.

A rumor that Judge Ludlow intended to decline the Democratic nomination for the Supreme Bench is officially denied.

### Mosby's Last Somersault.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—The recent disaffection of Mosby from the Republican cause has drawn upon him the anathemas of the organs of the party with which he lately affiliated. The organs here now characterize him as a marauding guerrilla, who did nothing in the war but rob chicken-coops, capture sutler's wagons, and harrass and rob straggling Union men, and waylay unprotected trains of supplies.

### The Mississippi Campaign.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 31.—Senator Alcorn arrived here to-night en route home. He is confident of the result of the contest between himself and Gen. Ames. He has called a mass-convention of the Republicans of Mississippi, to meet at Jackson on the 18th of September.

## MISSOURI.

### Trouble Anticipated in Callaway County—The Militia to Be Held in Readiness.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Adjutant-General Grafton has issued an order to Maj. Fuchs, ranking officer of the military organization of this city, to ascertain at once how strong a force of militia can be mustered here for service in case of emergency. Meetings of several companies were held last night, and others will be held to-morrow to determine how many men will hold themselves in readiness at the call of the Governor. It is understood that Gov. Woodson apprehends that trouble will grow out of the Callaway County lynching affair, and the search now in progress for the Iowa railroad robbers, who are known to be in one or more counties in this State, and wishes to be prepared for any emergency.

## THE IOWA BANDITS.

### The Iowa Sheriff in Hot Pursuit—A Skirmish with the Rascals in St. Clair County, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The Kansas City *Times* has a special from Clinton, Mo., which says that on Thursday night last a skirmish took place near Monnygaw Springs, St. Clair County, between the Iowa Sheriff and the train-robbers, who recently attacked the train near Des Moines, in which one of the Sheriff's posse and one of the robbers were wounded. The Sheriff and his posse were in hot pursuit at last accounts.

### The Cholera.

*From the Elizabethtown (Ky.) News, Aug. 28.*

Eighteen men were buried Sunday and twelve Monday on that section of the extension of the railroad near West Point, in this county. All these deaths were from cholera. We hear that it is raging among the hands all along this portion of the road. Some eight to ten deaths from cholera were reported out about 6 miles northwest from here a week or so since, but we could get nothing reliable, and did not give credence to the report. We fear it was too true, though.

### Fatal Stabbing Affray at Jackson.

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 31.—Martin Zaladine, in an affray to-day with his tenant, Lewis P. Snyder, stabbed him in the shoulder, the knife entering the left lung, it is believed fatally injuring him. It is alleged that Zaladine has been in the habit of abusing his wife, and at their solicitation Snyder has interfered in her behalf. Snyder is not expected to survive till morning.

### Railroad News.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Chief Engineer James H. Morley, of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, telegraphed from Fulton, Ark., to-night that that road was completed to-day to Fulton, in the extreme southwest corner of Arkansas, 470 miles from St. Louis. It will be pushed on immediately to the Texas line, 20 miles beyond, where it will connect with the International, Texas Pacific, and the whole system of Texas roads.

### Illinois River and Canal News.

LA SALLE, Ill., Aug. 31.—The boat Andrew Jackson passed out of the canal to-day, and was towed down to Peoria with a light load of salt and hard coal. No other movement on the river or canal. Eight feet and five inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15. No report of the stage of water below.

—The Peoria city bonds, to the amount of $114,000, fell due the first of the present month. Forty thousand dollars were bonds given in aid of the Bureau Valley Railroad, and $74,000 in aid of the eastern extension of the old Peoria & Oquawka Road, now the eastern division of the T., P. & W. Railway. Up to Saturday $100,000 of these matured bonds had been received by the First National Bank and redeemed, leaving $14,000 still outstanding. All the Bureau Valley bonds had come in, and $60,000 of the Peoria & Oquawka bonds. The redemption of these bonds leaves but $67,000 of the original railroad-aid bonds voted by the city and county, and they fall due the 1st of August next year.—*Peoria Transcript.*

## POLITICAL.

**Resolutions of the Mississippi Republican State Convention—Speech of Senator Alcorn.**

MEMPHIS, Aug. 30.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson special of last night says the Republican Convention nominated W. H. Gibbs for Auditor, George E. Harris for Attorney General, and I. W. Cardoza (colored) for Superintendent of Education.

The following platform and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

*Resolved*, The Republican party of the State of Mississippi, in Convention assembled, recognizes as the strongest evidence of the perfection of political creed the fact that we do not find it necessary to make any new departure nor announce any new dogmas, but simply renew our steadfast faith in the old Republican land-marks, to wit: The preservation of the union of the States,—strict enforcement of the laws,—equal rights and privileges to all,—universal education,—retrenchment in expenditures,—rigid economy and equal and uniform taxation; opposition to the fostering of monopolies at the expense of the masses, and honesty, capacity, and fidelity is the best test of political preferment.

*Second*—That we are opposed to burdening the reconstructed State of Mississippi with the old repudiated Union and Planters' Bank bonds,—a debt, it may be called, contracted by locofoco Democracy, and by them repudiated, and we pledge ourselves to resist by every lawful means in our power the assumption by the State Government of any and all such pretended debts.

*Third*—We are opposed to loaning to the railroads, or other corporations, funds donated by Congress to this State for educational purposes, and we demand the prompt repeal, by the next Legislature, of the law by which agricultural scrip and Chickasaw school funds have been diverted from the sacred objects contemplated by the donors.

*Fourth*—That we favor biennial sessions of the Legislature.

*Fifth*—That we recognize no distinction as now existing by law in the rights of all children of the State to equal privileges, and to accept such in all public schools, colleges, or universities, and should any of said institutions of learning deny to any child on account of color its equal rights, we pledge ourselves to enforce said rights by appropriate legislation, and we further pledge ourselves to the support of our present institutions of learning, and our present educational system as above explained.

*Sixth*—That we have full faith in the integrity of His Excellency R. C. Powers; and all responsible positions in which he has been called upon to act, whether as Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, Lieutenant-Governor, or Chief Executive of State, he has proved himself to be an able, honest, and fearless advocate of Republican principles, and a firm supporter of all those measures calculated to advance the prosperity of the State.

A resolution to indorse the Kellogg government of Louisiana was received with such demonstrations of hostility that the mover withdrew it.

General Ames was introduced and made a short speech, saying among other things that if elected Governor, and during his term, any bill looking to the payment of the repudiated debt, or re-opening the question in any way, shall come up, he would most certainly veto it.

Much enthusiasm prevailed, and the Convention adjourned sine die at 8 o'clock.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 30.—Aleck Davis (colored), candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Mississippi, was a barber here a few years since. During the existence of the Metropolitan Police he was appointed Turnkey at the Second Police Station, which position he held to the time of his leaving, and during the war he was cook in the 154th Tennessee Confederate Regiment.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 30.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson, Miss., special says: Alcorn spoke last night to an immense audience. He said, in 1861, when Mississippi had decided that honor forbade its citizens continuing citizens of the United States, but demanded the withdrawal from the Union, he protested, but when the State withdrew he came with the people, prepared to share the responsibility. It was suspected that his declaration of allegiance to the Confederacy was insincere, when it was not uncommon for men who had participated in the rebellion to plead loyalty to the Union. He had freely confessed himself a rebel when the war ceased, and the time came to accept the terms of reconstruction. Old friends and companions proposed to make Dent, a non-resident, the standard-bearer of the masses returning to the Union again. He protested, holding it more manly that one of our citizens shall bear back to the nation the allegiance of a conquered people. They were now ready to renew their oaths to the Government against which they had fought for years with a courage characteristic of a brave people. The whites refused to follow him. He appealed to the Negroes, who were now enfranchised, to follow his, an old slave-holder's, fortunes, while he bore back to the bosom of the Union a new Constitution for Mississippi, and the sworn allegiance of all the people to the Government at Washington. The colored people followed on that occasion with an enthusiasm and devotion never surpassed. Thousands of whites becoming sensible of the humiliation self-imposed, of following Dent, abandoned that adventurer, and came forward to swell the majority by which he was elected Governor. Four years passed; the civil government had worked a marked change in the colored people of Mississippi. That change was in the progress of civilization. Who could deny that the colored people were now here in great numbers to pass upon the stewardship of their rulers for the past four years, and to present candidates for the coming term? The State was canvassed by aspirants, and in that canvass he (Alcorn), although not before the people, had been severely and unjustly criticised. It had been asserted to the colored people that he had turned his back upon them; that he, in Congress, advocated against the Civil Rights bill. The charge was false. He favored a Civil Rights bill in Congress, had performed his part. True, he had voted against Sumner's Civil Rights bill as an amendment to the Disabilities bill, but the vote was not hostile to the interests of civil rights. He knew that to place civil rights as an amendment to a Disability bill was to postpone and defeat civil rights. The bill could, like ordinary bills, be passed by a majority vote, while the Disability bill could not be passed, except by a two-thirds majority. Who did not know that the Civil Rights bill could not in any event pass? The House of Representatives, by the two-thirds of those who voted for this, knew well what the effect would be. Their votes were hypocritical, and intended to deceive. The Civil Rights bill could have been passed any moment by a majority of each House, yet the man who claimed to be the special friend of the colored people tells you I am to be censured and Ames praised because I voted against this bill. Ames, in his capacity as Military Governor, when he was a law unto himself, manifested hatred to the whites of the States, but his love for the colored man had not caused him to enforce civil rights. When I became Governor, the colored man was not permitted to ride in first-class railroad coaches. Why did not Ames enforce your civil rights? He had the power to do so, and did not. After I became Governor, you were riding on the cars like other people, and without the aid either of the Legislature or the bayonet. You entered on the privileges with the consent and approbation of the white people of this State.

Again, colored men, you are told that I am seeking to break up the Republican party, and turn you over to the Democrats. This is false. I seek to maintain the control of the Government for the good of the people. In the effort to create distrust against me, the thieves who are seeking to rob you speak of a private letter which they tell you I have written to Mygatt, at Vicksburg, in which I indicate a desire for the dismemberment of the Republican party. They say they cannot publish the letter because it is private, yet tell you what they declare to be its contents. They tell you that which is false. You know me. Many of you know Mr. Mygatt. Does any one think I would write anything to Mygatt that I was not willing the country should see? I know Mygatt would show a letter wrote him, marked private, with the knowledge that he would be more eager to show it. He has shown it. Now let him publish it. I desire that he shall do so, and that you all read what I have written. Should any other letter of mine be in possession of this thieves' gang, let them publish such as the public is interested in seeing. I have no secrets with them. Many of you were my appointees. Let them say whether I have at any time connived at or compounded with wrong, and let them give proofs. When I entered on duty as Governor, while the people of the State were estranged from me, I was compelled to put my Government in motion, and had necessarily to appoint many men to office who I felt were unfit. I appointed good men and many a bad one, but, before appointing, the Legislature voted me a secret service fund and gave me power to remove incumbents from office. I kept spies on the track, and the power to remove saved the State from plunder. I opposed Gen. Ames. I answer. Ames had denied that he desired to go to the Senate. He pledged himself that he would not be a candidate, but when I came to Jackson he stated to me the fact that my Legislature was infested with thieves, and gave me the names of many that he held to be of this class. I will give the name of one he designated as a consummate rogue, who was then a member of the Mississippi Senate. To-day he is your nominee for Auditor of Public Accounts, no other than W. B. Gibbs. An honest and competent officer was overridden by the Convention and Gibbs nominated. Gibbs had made an effort to rob the State by approving a fraudulent account of $20,000. Ames gave me the names of many others who, he said, were no better. He said: "These men intend to plunder the State, and, when they should find me in the way, would make war on me by misrepresentation at Washington." He stated that I would need a friend at Washington who knew these men, and could save my Government from the consequences of their representations. I was alarmed, and soon agreed to support Ames for the Senate. He said he had no taste for political life. He desired indorsement, that he might be appointed Brigadier-General in the Regular Army. I agreed to do what I could to advance him. He was elected, and his credentials referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate Committee. All the lawyers of marked distinction in the Committee reported, agreeing that Ames was not a citizen of Mississippi not entitled to his seat, but under the manipulations of the party he was admitted. It was soon discovered that his chances of promotion in the army was without hope, and he began to look to the question of a position as Senator from Mississippi. Ames knew well that his hope of continuance in the Senate, living out of the State, could not be realized, while the people became as they should be, friends; when the State should find repose with a peaceable and contented people, they would deserve to be represented in Congress by men of their own State, men whose interests were identified with the people of the State. Ames was not, nor did he intend to be, of this class. Mississippi, as a place of residence, had no attractions for Ames. A quasi state of war must be kept up or Ames could not hope to be continued in place. He saw what my purpose was to make peace between the races, to bring into the Republican party the whites, that the Government might not be controlled by the colored or white people, but by all the people of Mississippi. Ames said if I succeeded he was lost. He paid a visit to the State. Soon after he had come a distinguished colored man of Mississippi, one that you all know, and one whose word you will all take should what I state be denied, came to me with the intelligence that Ames through an interview with him proposed to make war on Alcorn; that Alcorn was seeking to enlarge the area of the Republican party. "Should he succeed in doing this," Ames said to the colored gentleman, "you and I will be driven from the State. We are both carpet-baggers, and an accession of the whites to the Republican party is fatal to you and me." I don't pretend to quote the precise words, but present the idea. Ames proposed that he (Ames) should represent the Northern element and the colored man the colored element. By this they could control the offices and ostracise the native white Republicans. The proposition went further. It was that the last Legislature, as far as possible, be made up of Ames' friends, and at the first opportunity a resolution should be passed by the Legislature indorsing him and censuring me. This, he said, would break me down in Washington, destroy my influence, and enable him to control the Federal patronage. This man, continued Ames, has come to Mississippi in 1873 to be nominated and elected Governor. He can then put the State permanently in the hands of the Northern and colored men, to the exclusion of the natives for all time to come. All Southern thinking would be thus crushed. The person to whom this discourse was made came to me. He wrote a reply, which I read. He reproduced in that reply Ames' proposition. The reply was to the effect that he wished peace established between the races in Mississippi; that Ames' proposition would continue the feuds and internal dissensions; that it meant a war of races. He believed I was a friend of his race, and that he should continue to support me in the effort to consummate the lasting brotherhood between the races. The advices I have of the truth of this disclosure rests on the confidence I have in the truth of my friend. A supplement of that reply to Ames was given into my hands for the mail to-day.

My countryman Ames is here, a candidate for Governor. Following out his purpose, should he be chosen, a war of races begins in the State. This means the destruction of all our hopes. The purpose of Ames and his followers is to rob the people. When I was Governor, I was approached with a proposition to pay the Union Bank bonds. A corrupt Governor could have made a large sum. I was told that a bill could be passed by the Legislature. I replied that if a law passed, I should make an effort to transfer the corrupt members of the Legislature to the Penitentiary. I have been in the past a bond-payer. I am not now. The war stripped the South of its property in slaves. For myself, I thank God the institution found its grave. It would be unjust to you, colored men, to tax your muscle and sweat to pay the debt contracted forty years ago by your masters and by them repudiated. Shall the bond-holder be permitted to return you once more to slavery? Shall you in your poverty be taxed to return the money with interest which brought your father a slave to Mississippi? No, my countrymen, this must not be. Yet the danger is before us. What guarantee have you that these bonds are not the objective points of the adventurer who now heads your ticket? What interest has he in Mississippi other than to debase Mississippi to his own use? What weight is to be given to pledges of a political adventurer who lives more than a thousand miles beyond your border? Will you risk thirty millions of dollars on his word? Will you risk so much on the resolutions of this Convention?

Oh, my countrymen, elect this man, and to you I fear all hope is lost. Let him remodel your courts; let him appoint this man Hill, of Vicksburg, to the Supreme Bench of your State; a man who has brought disgrace on the name of the Chancellor; a man who, while holding the office of Chancellor, that he might serve Ames, perpetrated a fraud on the people of Smith County by having himself certified as a delegate to their convention from a county which lies a hundred miles from his home. Shame on this dishonored man! He is to be exalted, I am told, to Supreme Judge. Wiley Wells was beaten for delegate in his own county. He holds the office of United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi. This man Wells, who disgraces the name of lawyer, after being beaten in his own county as candidate for delegate, by some means represented here in the Convention the County of Alcorn. A. C. French, who is now candidate for Representative in Adams, was an officer in the Freedmen's Bureau, agent for your colored men, defaulted to the Government, and is now sued for $12,000 or $15,000. He has been endeavoring to compromise by paying $4,000. This public defaulter comes here a delegate from Smith County.

Thus I might go on an hour in the exposure of the fraud that is thrown in the face of the Convention which came here to devastate and bring ruin on Mississippi. Colored men, what has Ames done for you? Did you ever see him incur danger for your sake? He tells you he fought for you. Ah! the little man; had there not been a larger than he, you would yet be in your manacles. Did he, when here, ever risk himself beyond the reach of a Government bayonet? Is he capable of rendering you service in the forum? Colored men, did I not bear your banner in 1869? Did you see me in the fierce conflict? Did I assume danger for your sake? You followed me then. Stand by me now, and you will stand for your country's good. Honest men are here in your midst who, though from the North, have cast their fortunes with us. They have not come here to rob, but to enrich the State and better their fortunes. We honor these men, while they denounce the adventurer and the thief, be they white or black, from North or South, and, God helping us, we will drive them from all places of public trust. To the whites of Mississippi we will appeal for support. Come with us, you Democrats of the past. Why hesitate now? Come join with these Northern Republicans who are with us, and the colored people are for their country. Come, young men of Mississippi, strike one blow for the peace and safety of your State. Ames is the enemy of your State in Congress. He has traduced and slandered it. He said I was protecting Democrats in the murder of colored people by hundreds, to stir up the colored man's blood to hatred against the white race. He knew the charge to be false; that his letter was a lie; but his purpose he was following up to elect him.

My countrymen, let him remodel your courts. The Legislature will pass law; corrupt courts will expound it; Ames' bayonets will enforce it. What has Ames done for you in Congress? Find one measure in Congress looking to the relief of the South which had the support of Ames? I declare him to be, in my judgment, a most vindictive man in Congress against the Southern whites. God grant we may be delivered from his grasp, from the ruin which he has in store for us all. To avert this I announce myself a candidate for Governor of your State. I intend to come before you and ask your suffrage whether I get the consent of French and others or not. I ask no Convention to nominate me. I want no other indorsement than that received four years ago. I was then received by the Church. Have observed all the ordinances and kept the faith for four years. More, I have a seat in the United States Senate, but am willing to lay down that for the good of the people, a State in peril, else I would not undertake a burthen so distasteful, a labor so great. The vultures of prey are gathering about the capital, and I will go about among the people and warn them of their danger.

On conclusion of the speech, H. C. Carter, defeated candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, took the stand and recited his wrongs. He had been promised the second place on the ticket, but was betrayed. He declared himself an independent candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, let the consequences be what they may.

Carter was appointed Secretary of State by Gov. Powers, vice Revels resigned.

**Wisconsin Liberals and Democrats Call a State Convention.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—The Democratic and Liberal Reform State Committees have called a State Convention to meet in Milwaukee, Sept. 24, to nominate an Opposition ticket for Governor, and other State officers. The following are the resolutions:

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of these Committees, the time has come when all patriotic and intelligent electors of Wisconsin who seek the election of honest, capable, and incorruptible men to office, and a complete and permanent reform in public affairs, irrespective of past political associations, should unite in one Convention, upon one platform, and upon the same candidates, assert the sacred right of electing their own rulers, independent of corrupt party power, and of all professional politicians and political rings allied with or apologizing therefor.

*Resolved*, That, in pursuance of this opinion, the State Central Committee of the Democratic and Liberal-Republican organizations of the State of Wisconsin, acting as they believe in full accord and sympathy with the masses of the intelligent people of our State, who recognize no virtue in any political party beyond its power to govern the people honestly and well, do hereby call a State Convention, to consist of two delegates from each Senatorial and Assembly District of the State, to meet in the City of Milwaukee at 12 o'clock noon on the 24th day of September next, for the nomination of candidates for State officers, the further declaration of a platform of principles, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed proper by the Convention when met, and that we earnestly invite all Democrats and Republicans, and other electors of Wisconsin friendly to genuine reform, through equal and impartial legislation, honesty in office, and rigid economy in the administration of public affairs, to unite in the election of delegates to said convention.

**The Colored Men's Independent Movement in the District of Columbia—Mosby's Last Somersault.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The *Daily Chronicle* states that what it calls the very silly story started here about the organization of a black man's party in this city is telling with very disastrous effect on the campaign in Virginia. In that State the effort is earnestly being made to carry all the white voters against the radical element, claiming that they were banding together with the negroes. Now it is heralded over the State that in the District of Columbia the negroes are organizing to put down the whites, and the authority of Republican journals is quoted, but is made the text of frantic appeals and wild harangues to the voters of Virginia to join with the Conservatives, and put down the black man's party. The *Chronicle* pronounces the story a canard, but the *Republican* maintains its truthfulness, and makes representations which has not yet been reported.

There is no doubt that Col. Mosby has come out in favor of the Conservative ticket in Virginia. The Administration organ here thus announces the fact: "This statement of Col. Mosby's position is true. He has gone back, horse, foot, and dragoons to the ranks of the Democracy. We make this explanation thus positively, because we know whereof we speak, and add to it that Mosby stands to-day in default regarding certain promises made by him when he was seeking appointments for his personal friends on the ground, as he himself stated, that he wished to prepare the State for a successful campaign by the Republican party.

**McDonough County (Ill.) Republican Nominations.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MACOMB, Ill., Aug. 30.—The Republicans of McDonough County met in delegate convention at Macomb, and put in nomination a ticket for county officers for the fall election. The following is the ticket: County Judge, Henderson Richie; County Clerk, A. K. Owen; Treasurer, David Brockway; Superintendent of Schools, J. H. Case.

The Convention was very harmonious. Resolutions were passed denouncing official corruption in all places; in favor of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting Congress or any legislative body increasing its own salary; favoring legislative action in regard to transportation on a basis equitable both to the shipper and carrier; and, as a fundamental principle of the party, reaffirming their interest in agriculture and every other class of labor.

**The Campaign in Massachusetts.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Boston says that of the ninety delegates from that city to the Republican State Convention, General Butler has sixty; that the thirty-five delegates from Lynn and Lowell are all for Butler; and that he also has two-thirds of the Newburyport delegation.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—D. W. Gooch has been selected by the Republican State Committee to preside over the Convention at Worcester, Sept. 10.

**Johnson County (Ia.) Republican Nominations.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

IOWA CITY, Ia., Aug. 30.—The Republican County Convention met this afternoon and nominated for Representatives Ellis Howell and J. M. Clark, both farmers, for Sheriff, L. W. Talbott; for Auditor, J. A. Pinney, another farmer. This is emphatically an anti-monopoly ticket.

## CANADA.

**Miscellaneous Dominion Matters.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OTTAWA, Aug. 30.—The report of Allan's severance from the Pacific Railway scheme is revived, and has its origin in a creditable quarter.

The Governor-General and Countess Dufferin are, with their children, at Tahousac.

MONTREAL, Aug. 30.—Gen. Phil Sheridan, of the United States Army, is stopping at St. Lawrence Hall.

The water in the St. Lawrence has fallen two feet since the 16th inst., and the St. Peter fell six inches during the past twelve hours.

New canal basins are now being constructed, and will cost the Dominion Government $1,000,000.

QUEBEC, Aug. 30.—An unusually abundant harvest of hay, grain, and roots in this section of the country.

Two hundred and fifty-six vessels for the local trade have been licensed here since navigation opened.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Great Western Railway's employes held their annual picnic at Belle Isle. Fifteen car-loads went from this city alone.

TORONTO, Aug. 30.—The speech of the Hon. Edward Blake, the Canadian Gladstone, delivered at Bowmanville and London on the evenings of Tuesday and Thursday, will be published in full on Monday. The speech was a masterpiece, and never perhaps was a stronger chain of unassailable argument put forth by any public speaker. As a piece of oratory, apart from the issues at stake, it is, by Conservatives and Reformers alike, admitted to be equal to the most effective political address ever heard in Canada. He made a masterly appeal to the Conservatives of Canada to prove their right to their distinctive title by assisting at this crisis to conserve the imperiled rights of the people.

## MICHIGAN.

**A Fearful Accident—A Chicago Fire Sufferer—A Family Missing.**

DETROIT, Aug. 30.—On Thursday evening, John H. Osborn and his son, of Decatur, were burning brush, when the fire in the muck burned the roots of a large tree, which the son saw was about falling. He called to his father to get out of the way. Osborn ran in the wrong direction, and the tree struck him, breaking his neck and crushed his entire spinal column, besides breaking nearly every bone in his body, as he was doubled up.

The Wyandotte *Enterprise* says that there is now living in Trenton, Mich., a carpenter named J. M. McPhee, who lived in Chicago at the time of the great fire. His place of business was threatened, and he left his house to save some of his stock, if possible. On his return, after witnessing the destruction of his business property, he found his dwelling in ruins, and his family missing. Every inquiry failed to discover them, and to this day he has heard nothing from his wife and children.

**Railroad News.**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 30.—The last spike was driven on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad at Fulton, this evening. The road is now completed from St. Louis to Fulton, a distance of 461 miles. This road connects the Northeastern States with Texas and the Gulf Coast. Arkansas and the Red River country rejoice over this event.

**Galveston Quarantine Order Suspended.**

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 30.—A dispatch to Messrs. C. A. Whitney & Co., from Galveston, states that the quarantine regulations which were to go into effect against New Orleans on Monday have been withdrawn. Consequently, regular communication with Texas ports remains undisturbed.

**Ocean Steamship News.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Arrived, steamships Calabria, from Liverpool, and Smidt, from Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—Arrived out, steamship Scotia, from New York.

**Obituary.**

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 30.—Mrs. Varaha Champion, a lady widely celebrated for her charities and philanthropy among soldiers during the war, died in this city this morning.

## EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 30.—As intimated last night in my dispatch, the State Board of Equalization are considerably exercised over the question of assessing capital of corporations in this State. Some discussion was had upon the subject to-day during the session of the Board, when Mr. Miles, the Chairman of the Committee on Corporation, sent to the Clerk's desk to be read the following opinion of the Attorney-General on the vexed question:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 30, 1873.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in the communication of the Committee of the Board of Equalization of Assessments, dated the 29th inst., I have considered, and herewith state my opinion on, the following points: First, is it necessary in order that the State Board of Equalization may legally assess the capital stock, including the franchises of corporations as required by the fourth clause of Sec. 3, State revenue law, that the statements required by Sec. 32 of said law should be obtained and reported in the manner specified in Sections 32 and 33 of said law? Second, in the event of Assessors failing to obtain and return the sworn statement required by said Sec. 32, can the State Board take such action as to it may seem proper to obtain such statements, or the information required by such statements, in order to perform the duty required of said Board by the fourth clause of Sec. 3 of said Revenue law? Third, is it competent for this Board to instruct its officers or a Committee of the Board to cause suits to be commenced against any Assessor or Assessors, or others who have apparently knowingly violated the express requirements of the Revenue laws of this State?

The fourth clause of the second section of the act concerning assessments, so far as is material to the present question, is in these words:

The capital stock of all companies now or hereafter created under the laws of the State shall be so valued by the State Board of Equalization as to ascertain and determine respectively the fair cash value of such capital stock, including the franchises over and above the assessed value of the tangible property of such company or association. Said Board shall adopt such rules and principles for ascertaining the fair cash value of such capital stock as to it may seem just and equitable, and such rules and principles when so adopted, if not inconsistent with this act, which shall be as binding and of the same effect as if contained in this act, subject, however, to such change, alteration, or amendment as may be found from time to time to be necessary by said Board.

The statute makes it the duty of the Board of Equalization to directly value, and not merely equalize, the assessment of capital stock, including the franchises of companies of the class referred to in the statute. The 32d section of the act makes it the duty of the officers of the corporations concerned to furnish certain information which would be very useful to the Board in making the assessment, and in case of their failure to furnish the same it is made the duty of the Assessor to make such return or statement from the best information he can obtain. The thirty-third section makes provision for laying this information before the State Board of Equalization and concludes thus:

And said Board shall value and assess the capital stock of such companies or associations in the manner provided in this act. [Laws of 1872.]

The 108th section of the act also declares that the State Board of Equalization shall assess the capital stock of each company or association respectively, now or hereafter incorporated under the laws of this State in manner hereinbefore in this act provided." [Laws of 1872.] The question is, whether, under the law, the State Board of Equalization can make a valid assessment of such stock, in case both the corporation and town and county Assessors fail in making and returning the statements specified in the thirty-second section of the act. From the synopsis we have made of the provisions of the State law, the following propositions are plainly deducible: First—It is the absolute and imperative duty of the State Board of Equalization to make the assessment of the capital stock of the class of corporatons referred to in the statute. Second—While the statute entitles the Board of Equalization to this means of information, it does not require the Board to make the statements referred to in Section 33 the basis of their assessment. It would be competent for the Board, if they thought proper, wholly to disregard these statements in making their assessment, and act upon information derived from other sources. The quotation we have made from the third section of the act shows that it was the intention of the Legislature that the Board should not be confined to any specific means of information in ascertaining the value of such capital stock for the purposes of assessment, but leaves it open to the Board to adopt such means to obtain the requsite information as may be found most feasible. The spirit of the act, as well as the provisions of the Constitution pertinent thereto, require that all property subject to taxation should be fairly and equally assessed in proportion to its value, so that Each person or corporation will be required to pay a tax in proportion to, and only in proportion to, the value of his or its property. If any considerable portion of the taxable property of the State escaped assessment, an undue burden will thereby be imposed on that which is assessed. The statute should, therefore, receive such construction as will make it practicable to assess all property liable to assessment. If the failure of the officers of the corporasions to give information required by the statute, or even the failure of the Assessors to make such statement from the best information they can obtain, could deprive the State Board of Equalization of the power to make the assessment, then the plain purpose and intent of the statute would be defeated. It would enable the corporation to derive a benefit from their own wrong. In view of these considerations, it is my opinion that in cases where the officers of the corporation and the local Assessors both fail to give the information or statement as to capital stock of the corporations, as required by Sec. 32 of the act, the State Board is not thereby deprived of the power to proceed to make the assessment of such stock, but it may in any manner deemed most feasible obtain the requisite information, and ascertain the value of such stock and make the assessment as provided in the statute.

*Second*—Upon the same grounds, the second question above stated should be answered in the affirmative.

*Third*—As to the third question, the statute authorizes suits to be instituted in the name of the people of the State of Illinois on the complaint of any person against Assessors and other officers who refuse or knowingly neglect to perform any duty enjoined upon them by the act. [Laws of 1872, pp. 66 and 67, Section 788.] The statute also provided that if any person or corporation shall give a false or fraudulent list, schedule, or statement required by this act, or shall fail or refuse to deliver to the Assessor, when called upon for the purpose, a list of the taxable personal property which he is required to list under this act, he or it shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $10 nor more than $2,000, to be recovered in any proper form of action in the name of the people of Illinois, on the complaint of any person, such fine when collected to be paid into the County Treasury. [Laws of 1872, p 17, Sect. 66.] This suit may also be instituted on the complaint of any person. The law does not seem to make it the special duty of the Board of Equalization to institute and prosecute such suits, but there is a manifest propriety that the Board should, if it sees fit, call the attention of the State's Attorney of the proper county to the violations, and request him to institute suits to recover the prescribed penalties, and it would be competent for any member of the Board of Equalization, or any other person who had become acquainted with the facts, to make the complaints on which suits could be instituted by the State's Attorney of the county where the violations occur. If the State's Attorney is thus informed of such violations of the law, it would become his duty to institute and prosecute the suits to recover the penalties. [Laws of 1872, pp. 190, Sec. 3.]

I am, very respectfully,
(Signed) JAS. K. EDSALL, Att'y-Gen'l.

Hon. R. W. MILES, Chairman of the Committee of Board of Equalization on Assessments of Capital Stock of Corporations.

**Bank Robbery.**

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Walter Snowdon, clerk in the office of the agents of the New York Life Insurance Company, South Fourth street, shortly after opening the office to-day, was asked by a stranger to change a fifty dollar bill, and while changing it he was knocked senseless, and the safe was robbed of seventy dollars. No arrests.

ANOTHER VERSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 30.—The reported robbery of Walter Snowdon, this morning, turns out to be untrue. Snowdon struck himself with a dumb-bell, and simulated unconsciousness. After being removed to his residence detectives searched the office and found all the money under Snowdon's desk. About 8 this evening Snowdon returned to the office to get this money, and was arrested. He admitted that he was in debt and resorted to the ruse to obtain the cash.

## NEW YORK.

**Further Developments Concerning the Brooklyn Defalcation—Rodman Still in Jail—A Big Swindle Attempted in the Shape of Forged Railroad Bonds.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—City Treasurer Sprague, of Brooklyn, has put a stop for the present to all further investigation of his accounts by dispensing with the services of the expert, Warren, who, it is intimated, gave offense by making public the results of his investigation in advance of their submission to Sprague. Warren, in addition to his former statements, and from memoranda made in the course of his examination of the books, says that when the present Comptroller entered the office, Jan. 1, 1872, there was existing a defalcation in the accounts of the City Treasurer of over $350,000, and in the sinking fund of $60,000, all of which has since been made good, except $98,000 in the general fund. According to the official report of Warren, there is now apparently a deficiency in the City Treasurer's accounts of $50,000.

Justice Damon, of Brookly, to-day fixed the bail of M. T. Rodman, the defaulting Deputy City Treasurer, at $50,000, with two sureties, qualifying in a double amount of bail, and, if it is not furnished in a given time, Rodman will be committed to the County Jail. The Tax-Collector indignantly denies that there is any deficiency in his accounts, but says that the average of the taxes for the last twenty years will probably reach $3,000,000. Warren, the expert, says that the Tax-Collector has made deposits to his own credit in various city banks, each day, and has kept the money for weeks and months, instead of paying it over at once, as was his duty. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained subsequently, and Rodman taken before Judge Daniels to have his bail reduced, but that Judge declined to interfere. City Treasurer Sprague has been completely prostrated by the disclosures made of the condition of the finances of the city, and his own efforts to secure them from loss. He has been confined to his bed to-day, and his physician has positively prohibited all intercourse with him. Comptroller Schaveder has addressed a note to Hugh McLaughlin, ex-Treasurer of the Brooklyn Fire-Department, asking him to return to the city $8,000 and interest, and save trouble.

Rodman being unable to obtain the required bail was committed to jail this evening.

A bold and very nearly successful attempt at swindling by means of forged bonds was made in Wall street this afternoon. A. W. Holbrook, of the firm of John W. Eddy & Co., bankers, was in his office, when he was accosted by an old gentleman named Brown, who does business in Cedar street, and with whom Mr. Holbrook is well acquainted. Brown introduced one Williamson, who is described as a fine-looking man, who said he wished to borrow $25,000 for sixty days at 7 per cent and commission. He offered as security thirty $1,000 New York Central Railroad 7 per cent bonds of 1876. Holbrook took one of the bonds, and went out to place the loan elsewhere. He succeeded, and soon returned for the other bonds, and, to his astonishment, Williamson had gone. He then examined the bonds which purported to have been signed by Erastus Corning, President; Gilbert L. Wilson, Treasurer, and Jacob Steinberg, Register of Coupons, and found the signatures were forgeries. Holbrook immediately stopped the loan just arranged, and informed the detectives. Holbrook says he has every belief in Brown's integrity, and is convinced that he was entirely deceived. Brown says he became acquainted with Williamson in March last, when he claimed to be interested in a patent then lately introduced. Of his antecedents he knows nothing, and cannot give any information regarding his place of residence. On Thursday, while passing through Broad street, he was hailed by Williamson who said he wished to raise a sum of money upon New York Central 7s of 1876, and asked him to negotiate the loan. Brown replied that he would upon suitable commission, and made an engagement with Williamson when the latter was to bring the bonds to the office of Eddy & Co. Small lots ranging from $10,000 to $30,000, are reported to be held in Wall street as collaterals. Many exaggerated reports were circulated as to the extent of the forgeries. The original issue of these bonds amounted to $3,000,000, with a convertible clause. Most of them have been converted into stock, and the amount outstanding is reduced to $195,000, so that the forgeries are likely to be traced and the perpetrators detected.

Some time ago the police were informed that an effort would soon be made to place on the market forged certificates of the New York Central stock, and they were on the alert. To-day the detectives had hardly got the particulars of Mr. Williamson's attempt to procure the loan on some of the forged certificates when word was brought them that one Leonard Brown, of 113 Broadway, was endeavoring to place sixteen of the bonds with Olcott & Co., to which firm he had previously disposed of a genuine bond. The firm, on examination, found that one of the sixteen offered bore a number corresponding with that of a genuine bond already in their possession, and close scrutiny showed that the entire sixteen were forgeries. The detectives then ascertained that Worden Sherman, of 9 Nassau street, was endeavoring to negotiate for Brown a loan of $25,000 on $30,000 worth of New York Central stock, consolidated issue, with Thomas Denny & Co., of 9 Jauncey Court. A detective called at Sherman's office and saw Brown, who appeared impatient, and was walking up and down the office. Sherman entered directly after and, handing Brown a bond, told him he could do no business to-day. Brown left and was arrested on the stairs by the detective, who found on him eight forged $1,000 bonds of the New York Central consolidated issue. Brown was taken to the Central office and locked up, and the detectives further succeeded in recovering 62 forged bonds similar to those found on Brown, from two firms, the names of which are not given. The police say there are $1,000,000 forged bonds ready to flood Wall street, and that $250,000 worth are already placed. The public are cautioned to critically examine the following: New York Central sixes of 1883, 1887, 1876, and Buffalo, New York and Erie sevens.

John H. Horton has been brought to this city from Providence, where he was arrested on Wednesday last, on a charge of operating, a few months ago, in Lancaster, Pa., in raised certificates of stocks of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. Before he became a fugitive he secured through his operations, as charged, from Peterson & Co., of Philadelphia, a letter of credit on Osgood & Co., of this city, for $26,000, and got the money.

A portion of a human body found in Oyster Bay, Long Island, has been identified, from a chain and locket, as that of Charles G. Kelsey, of Huntington, who mysteriously disappeared in November, 1872, after having been tarred and feathered, owing to his persistent attentions to a young woman after being requested to desist.

The funeral of Col. Raymond, Private Secretary to Gen. McClellan during the Peninsular campaign, took place yesterday, and was attended by a large number of well-known citizens.

The cerebro-spinal meningitis has made its appearance in a large contractor's stable in this city, and during the past week a number of horses and mules have died.

## SPORTING NEWS.

THE EARLVILLE RACES.

EARLVILLE, Ill., Aug. 30.—To-day closes the most successful meeting that the Earl Park Association has ever held. The people in this part of the country seem to regard to-day as a general holiday. The roads leading to this place are crowded with people coming to the fair.

In the mile running race the following horses were entered: Wanita, Keno, Naubuck, and Willie Jinks. Willie Jinks, 1; time, 1:53¼; Wanita, 2; Keno, 3; Naubuck, 4.

The Association offered a purse of $820 for beaten runners who had not taken first money in any race. Bonny Doon was the winner; Wanita second. Black Prince was entered but bolted, and threw his rider before he reached the quarter-pole.

In the trotting race for 2:50 horses, mile heats, best three in five, purse of $275, the following horses were entered: Marion, Riverside, Lady Henson, Chicago; Observer, Meriden, Ill.; Sorrel Frank, Mendota, Ill.; LaSalle, La-Salle, Ill.; Dr. Silkey, Sandwich, Ill.; Betsey Tyler, Sandwich; Clara Belle, Peoria, Ill.; Bay Jordan, Port Huron, Mich.; Dan Brown, Valparaiso, Ind.; Lady Mack, Princeton, Ill.; John McCartey, Galesburg, Ill.; Iowa Boy, West Liberty, Ia. Observer won in three straight heats. Best time, 2:38¾.

In the grand trotting race for all horses, purse $1,000, the following horses were entered: Red Cloud, Edinburg, Ind.; Kate Hazard, Chicago; Mila C., Racine, Wis.; Harry Mitchell, Sarnia, Canada.

Following is the summary:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Red Cloud | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mila C. | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Mitchell | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Kate Hazard | 4 | 4 | 4 |

*Time*—2:26¼; 2:29; 2:32¼.

In the second heat an unfortunate accident took place, which could not have been well avoided. The driver of Mitchell run his sulkey against Kate Hazard's sulkey, damaging it to such an extent that fears were entertained that it would break down before the heat closed.

Great satisfaction seems to be felt by all at the result of the races. About 4,500 people were on the grounds to-day.

BASE BALL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Base ball—Mutuals, 11; Atlantics, 2.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Base ball: Bostons, 7; Athletics, 6.

## RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

**Smashup on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad—Three Persons Killed at a Crossing Near Galion, O.—Fatal Bridge Accident on the A. & P. Railroad.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 30.—A collision between two freight trains took place yesterday on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, about three miles east of Roanoke, Ind. The collision is said to have been caused by forgetfulness of the engineer and conductor of the train going West, running on the time and in the face of the train going East. The trains came together with a fearful crash, telescoping the engines almost up to the cabs, and telescoping and knocking into splinters from twelve to fourteen cars, loaded with shelled corn, which strewed the track to the depth of a foot. All the employes jumped from the train in time to save their lives, and all but the fireman on the west bound train escaped uninjured. He received injury in the side, from which he will recover. One of the locomotives was a new one just purchased. The other was almost so. Both of them are smashed beyond repair. The road was cleared early this morning.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GALION, Ohio, Aug. 30.—A frightful accident occurred a few miles west of this place, on the A. & G. W. R. R., last night. A train coming in from the west ran into a farmer's wagon, containing himself, wife and two daughters, killing the children outright, and severely injuring the father and mother. We learn that the latter has since died. The wagon was reduced to fragments and one of the horses killed. He urged his horses forward with the whip with the evident intention of crossing the track ahead of the train. The engineer gave the usual signal of danger, but was powerless to avoid the calamity.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—As a freight-train on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad was passing under a bridge at LaClede, eight miles from this city, last night, a brakeman named Atwell, and another man, Arthur McGinnis, who were standing on the top of one of the cars, were knocked off, and both were killed. McGinnis is supposed to have been recently employed on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad.

## THE EASTERN STORM.

**Only Twenty Out of a Fleet of Three Hundred Fishing Vessels Survive the Gale—Additional Accounts of the Destruction on Land.**

HALIFAX, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Sydney C. B., states that the schooner Europa capsized in the gale of Sunday last, and all hands were lost. There are over a hundred vessels ashore at different parts of Cape Breton. Seventeen are ashore at Louisburg. The schooner Ocean Wave dragged her anchors and went to pieces on Cape Hogan, all hands perishing. Another schooner lost two men, and a brig went down at her anchorage in Carribo Cove, with all on board. Other vessels and crews are known to be lost.

It is estimated that over 100 buildings have been destroyed in Canso and vicinity, entailing a loss of over $100,000. At Canso every ship in the harbor is high and dry. Every wharf and fishing establishment has been swept away, and the debris lines the entire shore. The Public Hall there is a heap of splinters, in which is buried a splendid organ. All buildings, public and private, are more or less injured. The Catholic chapel is a ruin. The fishermen have lost all, and many of them had to flee from their dwellings with their children, naked, out into the pitiless storm. Out of a fleet of over 300 fishing-vessels, only 20 remain. Several of the fishermen have lost in fish and gear upwards of a thousand dollars each. One schooner lies a hundred feet above low water mark.

A schooner belonging to Provincetown, Mass., in attempting to reach the harbor of Shelburne, Sunday night, struck on a rock off Black Point, and, as she dragged her anchors, the Captain, wife, and infant left the vessel, and after rowing about all night landed about noon the next day in a very exhausted condition. The remainder of the crew, numbering twelve men, left the wreck in two boats, and have not been heard from. The vessel sunk.

It is said that forty dead bodies have drifted ashore on the north side of Prince Edward's Island, and at other points bodies are washing up on the beach.

Steamship Saltwell, Capt. Mace, from London for Sydney, C. B., foundered off Scatterie, Sunday night, at 11. A life-boat with the Captain and fourteen of the crew landed at Fourchie, C. B., at 10 o'clock Monday morning. One boat with six men was lost alongside of the steamer, and another boat with nine men is missing, but is supposed to be at Louisburg.

Two brigs and two schooners are ashore at Lingan, and at Menhaden five schooners are totally wrecked. A seaman was washed from a fishing schooner in the harbor of Halifax. The brig Oak Point, which left Halifax Sunday, foundered the same night. The crew were saved.

The crops throughout the County of Cape Breton are badly damaged.

A schooner from Labrador, arrived to-day, spoke an American fishing schooner in the trails of Canso which reported thirty American fishing schooners ashore at Pleasant Bay. It is reported that forty American fishing vessels were lost off the south side of Prince Edward's Island, and that only eighteen lives were saved out of all the crews, but none of the late arrivals credit the report.

At Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, the storm was very destructive to life and property. The destruction of fishing-boats is unprecedented. Six square-rigged vessels were wrecked on the northern coast, and the crews of two of them were drowned. Four American fishing-vessels were also wrecked and the crews all lost. Dead bodies and wrecked material are floating ashore daily. The wharves and bridges throughout the island are damaged. A number of buildings were blown down.

The schooner Bonnie Jean was lost, with all hands, at Cape Cavendish.

Ship Chuscongas, timber-laden, for Liverpool, is a total loss at Cave Head. Crew saved. The Collector of Customs at Magdalen Island reports fifty British and American vessels ashore there.

## FIRES.

**Oil Refinery Burned at Freeport, Pa.—Loss $75,000—College Building Burned at Green Castle, Ind.—Hotel Destroyed at Sharon Springs, N. Y.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 30.—An extensive fire occurred yesterday morning at the model oil refinery at Freeport, Pa., owned in this city, which was almost entirely consumed. The establishment was owned by Messrs. Graves, Daniel Bushnell, Joseph and William Warden, and was quite extensive. The works were valued at about $50,000, and insured for about half that sum. The amount of oil consumed has not been ascertained, but it is thought to be quite large. The fire also extended to the acid works of Patrick & Co., which were also nearly consumed. They were valued at $25,000, and insured for $10,000.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MASSILLON, O., Aug. 30.—This morning, about half-past 9, a large frame building, owned and occupied by Mong & Crawford, as a planing-mill, was burned to the ground, together with their drying-house and lumber. The fire was first discovered over the boilers. The buildings and machinery are a total loss. No insurance. Loss, about $15,000.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Eldridge House burned to-night. A portion of the furniture was saved. Two or three persons were injured, but no lives lost. Loss unknown; insurance, $35,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—The Presbyterian Female College building, at Green Castle, Ind., was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $120,000; no insurance.

**The Cholera.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MONMOUTH, Ill., Aug. 30.—There is no foundation in the report that cholera is raging in Monmouth and vicinity. Monmouth was never healthier than now, only three deaths occurring from all causes during the past two weeks.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—Advices from Lancaster, Ky., show a total of twenty-seven deaths from cholera since the disease began. Sixty white families, besides a large number of single persons, have left town.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The physician at Castle Garden announces the death of an immigrant there from Asiatic cholera.

## FOREIGN.

### SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—It is asserted that Hidalgo will be appointed Minister to the United States.

There is a rumor current that Alfonzo, Prince of Austria, will shortly attempt, on Spanish soil to proclaim his succession to the throne.

Telegrams from the North announce the defeat of the Carlists under Saballs, after four hours' fighting.

Yesterday Gen. Campos summoned the Cartagena insurgents to surrender. They answered by raising the black flag on their works. As yet, operations before the town on the land side have amounted only to a slight skirmish. It is reported that the insurgents had agreed, if hard pushed, to deliver some of the forts to the Carlists, on condition that all the Carlists at Valencia, some 4,000 in number, join the insurgents in an attack on the Republican troops.

BAYONNE, Aug. 30.—The Carlist forces have resumed the siege of Bilboa.

The Madrid Government is powerless to prevent the landing of arms and ammunition for the Carlists on the Cantebrian coasts, because of the large force required to operate against the insurgents.

It is reported that the Republicans have under advisement a plan of issuing letters of marque to private vessels to cruise in the Bay of Biscay.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—Ten thousand Republican troops have arrived at Victoria, in the Province of Alava, on their way to Estella.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—It is estimated that, if Don Carlos is successful in gaining the throne of Spain, the debt of the country will be increased one-third.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—The project to raise a loan, the payment of which is guaranteed by the revenues from tobacco, the monopoly of the Philippine Islands, has been presented in the Cortes. The bill also abolishes compulsory labor on the tobacco plantations by natives. The motion was declared urgent.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine will be begun in Trian, on the 6th of October.

*Le Journal des Debats* has a significant article from the pen of Lemoine, in which the writer expresses an opinion that the Republic is impossible, and that France must have liberal monarchy. Count de Chambord can follow the example of Louis XVIII, and grant a constitutional charter; but if not, a monarchy under Chambord is as impossible as the Republic.

The Government has issued a decree relieving grain and flour from the surtax, or additional import, levied on account of the war indemnity, and also from the bonding duty.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Duke de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, says the Governments of France and the United States are still engaged in negotiations for a postal convention.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—It is reported that the Government will pay to Germany the last instalment of the war indemnity on the 14th of October.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Princess Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, is enceinte.

### BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.—The *Nord*, Russian organ published in this city, pronounces as a hoax the report of the insurrection in Khiva and execution of 600 of the insurrectionists.

## ST. LOUIS.

**Investigation of the Charges Against Chief of Police McDonough.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—The examination of Chief of Police McDonough attracts more and more of the public attention as it proceeds. The Commissioners have to-day heard further witnesses in the case of Mrs. Carnivan. It is understood that thirty-five other charges have been preferred against McDonough, and witnesses have been summoned from a distance of 300 miles. The police is metropolitan, consequently the Commissioners are appointed by the Governor. Last winter four charges were preferred to the Governor against the Chief under the following circumstances: One of the Commissioners was charged with licensing houses of prostitution, with the understanding that he should furnish all the wine they needed for the entertainment of their guests, as he was interested in a liquor establishment. The Chief preferred charges against the Commissioner, and, in revenge, the accused Commissioner preferred charges against the Chief, which were never investigated, the Governor being the Chief's friend. These four charges are now rescued from oblivion and appear among the other thirty-five. All the counts of the indictment are not known, but the charges are minute and sweeping. They include drunkenness, cock-fighting, and many specifications that come under the general head of abuse of official authority. The Board will recommence the examination next Monday and have daily sittings thereafter until the hearing is finished. They will maintain that the rule forbidding patrolmen to drink while on duty applies with even greater force to the Chief of Police.

A few days ago a Maj. Jones, formerly in the Confederate army, was arrested for striking a prostitute in the lobby of the Laclede Hotel. The woman asked him for her dues, and he retorted by giving her a black eye. Both were arrested, but the woman was at once released. Maj. Jones afterward was allowed to go on bail, and a day or two later the charge mysteriously disappeared from the book of the station house. It was now ascertained that the charge was stricken off the book by order of Col. Armstrong, one of the Commissioners. This action has excited the indignation of all the other members of the Board, and adds somewhat to the present complication.

Gen. McKinstry, formerly of the Union Army of the Southwest, is after the office of Chief of Police, with some prospect of his getting it if he perseveres.

## THE FARMERS' PARTY.

**Douglass County (Ks.) Farmers Organized.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LAWRENCE, Aug. 30.—The farmers and working men of this, Douglass county, held a mass meeting to-day, which was attended by about 1,000 people. The main speech was made by Henry Bronson. A plan was perfected for a county organization, independent of all other parties, and a convention called to meet the first week in October to put in nomination a county ticket. Among the resolutions adopted was one offered outside of the regular Committee on Resolutions, declaring in favor of prosecuting a suit against the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company, to determine the legality of $300,000 in county bonds issued to that Company some years since, and refusing to pay any further interest on the same amount until suit shall have been determined. This resolution, though adopted, occasioned a violent discussion, and gave great offense to many, who denounced it as looking toward repudiation.

## FORT SILL.

**No Confirmation of the Reported Massacre.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 30.—Dispatches from Wichita, to-day, indicate a good deal of excitement with reference to the reported massacre at Fort Sill. Trains with goods for the Fort ten days out have been ordered back, and a large company of Government surveyors who were about to start to the Indian Territory have been ordered to remain at Wichita until further news is received. On the other hand, letters were received this morning, at the Indian Superintendent's office, in this city, postmarked at Fort Sill on the 26th, only the day before the massacre occurred, as reported from Waco. It is not believed that any intelligence could have reached Waco so quickly as that.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Indian Bureau has received no information whatever relative to the reported Fort Sill massacre, and, so far, there is not even a probability to strengthen the rumor.

**Laid Down On the Track.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 30.—Two young men from Washington, Ill., William Shean and George Dunan, walking to Indianapolis, laid down on the I. C. & L. Railroad track to rest, eight miles west of here, fell asleep, and were run over by the East-bound express, about 3 o'clock this morning. Shean's left shoulder was badly mashed, besides internal injuries, and Dunan's skull and left arm were fractured. Both are in a precarious condition, and especially Dunan, and it is hardly possible they will survive.

**A Telegraphic Blunder and Its Consequences.**

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 30.—Among the guests at the Central Hotel, in this city, last evening, was a young lady from New Orleans, who had been summoned to the bedside of a sick brother in Norris City, Ill., and who, in consequence of a blunder on the part of the telegraph operator in New Orleans, through which he had written Morris instead of Norris, was obliged to travel 600 miles out of her way, and suffer two days of additional solicitude in regard to her brother.

## WISCO[NSIN]

**The Late Repu[blican] Conven[tion]**

**Inside History as to ... Was Nom[inated]**

**Something About the N... Re-election as Ch... State Com[mittee]**

**The Democrats and ... State Convention ... kee, Sep...**

# WISCONSIN.

## The Late Republican State Convention.

## Inside History as to How Its Ticket Was Nominated.

## Something About the Nominees—Mr. Keyes' Re-election as Chairman of the State Committee.

## The Democrats and Liberals to Hold a State Convention at Milwaukee, Sept. 24.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 30, 1873.

Inadequacy of telegraph facilities here prevented THE TRIBUNE's getting in time for publication next morning more than a part of a full report of the Republican State Convention held here on the 27th, part of which was left to be forwarded in the afternoon, all of it within five minutes of the 11:30 p. m. adjournment, yet none was sent much before midnight. I have waited till returns from different parts of the State showed how the action of the Convention "took," before giving a little inside history of how its ticket came to be nominated.

THE CANDIDATES

are as follows: Governor, C. C. Washburn, of LaCrosse; Lieutenant-Governor, R. H. Baker, of Racine; Secretary of State, E. W. Young, of Sauk; State Treasurer, Ole C. Johnson, of Rock; Attorney-General, L. F. Frisby, of Washington; Superintendent of Schools, Robert Graham, of Winnebago; Commissioner of Immigration, G. P. Lindman, of Milwaukee.

The ticket is pretty well distributed locally, though most of the nominees are from the southeastern part of the State, the First and Fourth Districts having each two men. The Scandinavian is the only foreign element,—Mr. Johnson being a Norwegian, Mr. Lindman a Swede.

A SURPRISE.

The action of the Convention, in one part or another, suprised everybody that felt any interest in it. Correspondents and others who made special efforts to find out the probabilities generally anticipated some other nominations than those made for all but two or three offices. An entire "new deal" having been made, it was a surprise that the opposition to continuing E. W. Keyes as Chairman developed so little strength, and that he was so triumphantly re-elected. Some, perhaps, were astonished that, in the face of their defense by a Senator with friends to reward and enemies to punish, no one questioned the propriety of the emphatic condemnation of Congressional back-pay and increase of salary, of Credit Mobilier, and other corruptions, embodied in the platform.

THE DELEGATES

were representative men of the party, and delegates were present from all but one or two Senate and Assembly Districts in the State, and they were represented by proxy. Some eight or ten men had two votes, and one three. Out of some 250 present, about fifty had been members of the Legislature, and many others had often been to State Conventions before. No members of Congress were delegates, though Hazelton, McDill, Rusk, Sawyer, and Williams were here during the Convention. It has been alleged there were a great many Postmasters; but the number did not exceed half-a-dozen, and there were hardly any other Federal office-holders. Many of them came here bent on cleaning out E. W. Keyes, Chairman of the State Committee, and that mythical body, the "Madison Regency," whose members it would trouble any one to designate,—and not to do whatever they wanted done! This feeling was stimulated by the special friends of Mr. Thomson, who felt that influences here had been largely instrumental in marching him off the course.

"JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE."

Tuesday night and Wednesday morning there was a vast amount of caucusing by delegations from counties, button-holing, advocating claims of candidates, figuring, and making combinations. Until well into the forenoon of the day of the Convention the general opinion was that H. L. Eaton was ahead for Lieutenant-Governor; that the renomination of Breese for Secretary was probable, and that of Baetz for Treasurer morally certain. The feeling for an entirely new ticket, however, constantly gained strength, and, when the Convention met, everything was very uncertain.

All was serene at the opening of the Convention, and, as pre-arranged, the Hon. L. B. Caswell, of Jefferson, who has felt as if he ought to have been sent to Congress before this, was made temporary Chairman as a peace-offering, and made a very neat and pithy opening speech. John Nazro, of Milwaukee, to please its delegation, was made President, and also made a good little speech; after which, and the offering of a few resolutions, including one by that ancient Democrat, Fred W. Horn, who soured on the Democracy after its Greeley combination last fall, in favor of building and operating railroad and telegraph lines, the Convention was ready for business.

GOVERNOR.

Gen. C. C. Washburn, in striking contrast with the sharp contest with which he was nominated two years ago, was renominated by acclamation, with entire and hearty unanimity, expressive of the satisfaction of the people generally with his administration of State affairs. He was soon called in, expressed his thanks, promised to serve the people in the future as in the past, and do his whole duty regardless of personal considerations; and declared that he would be found on the side of the people in the questions now agitating the public mind. His nomination is well received by men of all parties, and his election is sure by an unprecedented majority.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Robert H. Baker, of Racine, was within 19 votes of a nomination on the first ballot, leading H. L. Eaton by 32, and W. H. Hiner by 72. On the next ballot he received 4 votes more than enough to nominate him. This was the result of a variety of causes. He had the support of nearly all the delegates from the southeastern part of the State, while Eaton could not command all those of his southwestern district. It had been understood that Eaton was backed by Chairman Keyes, which was reason enough with many to go for Baker. Those who wanted to weaken J. R. Bennett, of Rock, from the same district, for Attorney-General, went for Baker. The St. Paul Railroad influence was cast for him. His name was presented in a very handsome and effective speech by the Hon. C. E. Dyer, of Racine. A committee was appointed to wait on him, and he came in, a tall, slender young man of 34, and went up to the speaker's desk with a self-assured air, but proved to be very much frustrated, and, while expressing confidence in his ability to discharge the duties of the position to which he was nominated, as well as a higher one to which he might be called, he hesitated and repeated, and brought out the idea that he was looking forward to a succession to the Governorship by Gov. Washburn's death or his election to the United States Senate, in such a manner as shocked the Convention, and produced the worst possible impression. There never was so strong a disposition on the part of any body of men to repudiate the work of their own hands as after that speech, of which and its effect no report could give any idea. His opponents chuckled, and his friends were chargined. In spite of this faux pas, however, Mr. Baker, who is a full partner of J. I. Case in threshing-machine manufacture, at Racine, is said by those who know him to be an energetic and successful business man of considerable ability. He is quite at home in society, and is very popular at home. The nomination, however, it cannot be disguised, is unsatisfactory to many. The Oshkosh *Northwestern* says "it is not a strong one by any means." The La Crosse *Republican* has a remarkable article, for a party paper, charging him with having been the open and avowed champion of the railroad interest, and that of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company in particular, last winter, and of having occupied a position contrary to that taken in the platform of the party in the State just adopted; and particularly objecting to his vote to override the veto of Gov. Washburn on the La Crosse Bridge bill last winter, as if that was a party measure. It demanded to know whether he is in favor of relief to the people from the transportation-monopolies; of the creation of a Board of Railroad Commissioners, as proposed in the platform; whether he recognizes the right of the Legislature to control railroads and prevent abuses in their management to the fullest extent; whether he is in favor of fostering water-communications, and against allowing a bridge to be built across the Mississippi without authority of Congress or the State, &c. It charges that he is looked on with distrust by the producing classes of the State, and calls on him to explain. Such attacks, of course, in view of the fact that Gov. Washburn's course on the subjects alluded to is objected to by some earnest Republicans, are not adapted to promote harmony in the party.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

For this office there were four prominent candidates, whose votes on the first ballot were:

| | |
|---|---|
| E. W. Young, of Sauk | 80 |
| Ll. Breese, of Columbia | 73 |
| J. S. Curtis, of Brown | 40 |
| John S. Dean, of Dane | 36 |
| A. J. Lengworthy, of Milwaukee | 32 |

On the second ballot, the Hon. E. W. Young—who, by the way, had done less electioneering among the delegates than any other candidate—received 130 votes, to 106 for Mr. Breese, the rest scattering, and was declared nominated. No fault has been found with the manner in which Mr. Breese has discharged the duties of his office, but the majority thought two terms enough, and wanted a new man. Mr. Young is most admirably qualified for this position, or one still higher. He is a graduate of Harvard University, and is a well-read gentleman. He has been for many years, however, a working farmer, tilling the soil with his own hands. In the winter he has been Clerk of the Assembly for several years, and is well posted on State affairs, and is largely acquainted with its public men.

STATE TREASURER.

On this office occurred the chief contest of the Convention. Maj. Baetz, the present incumbent, is a man of rare business capacity, and has made friends of all who have done business with him. For his special fitness for and success in the position, his efficient labors for the party, and the fact that he was a representative German, his renomination was generally conceded. His competitor, Col. Ole C. Johnson, as well as Maj. Baetz, was a soldier in the late War, made a good record, and suffered much in rebel captivity and in escaping. He has been Immigrant Commissioner for three years, an office created particularly for him, to give the Norwegians a representative on the ticket, and the salary of which is $2,500 a year, with some expenses out of it for clerk-hire, leaving some $2,000 for some six or eight months' work, the profits of which to the State have not clearly appeared. He was ambitious for something higher, and, thinking the Norwegians, who are nearly all Republicans, deserved more, has been at work for months, in every way, personally and through the press, getting himself indorsed, adopted, and put forward as the Norwegian representative, with a demand for a higher place. He is a man of moderate ability, and is not regarded a first-rate business man. In the Convention he was pressed by some half-dozen speakers, who demanded the place for him as due to the Norwegian voters in the State, of whom they claimed there were 20,000, while the last census shows a Norwegian population of only 40,000, with but 8,000 more Danes and Swedes; so that the whole Scandinavian vote, allowing for immigration since, is not more than 8,000. The argument was made chiefly by men who had large Norwegian constituencies, whose good will and votes they wished to retain for local use. Maj. Baetz's claims were briefly presented by one man, and those of an American from Green county likewise. The first ballot gave Johnson a fair majority; and the second 189, to 66 for Baetz. The nomination, of course, fastens the Norwegian vote; but it alienates many Germans, and not a few Americans.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The nomination of L. F. Frisby was attained by eloquent speeches in his behalf as a man who had stood like a rock in a hopelessly Democratic county, loyal in the darkest days of the Republic, amid draft-riot and opposition, and deserved a reward. He was one of the founders of the party, is a polished gentleman and able lawyer,—the nomination being a strong one. The three principal candidates and their votes were as follows, Gen. Winkler being a thoroughly Americanized and able German:

| | |
|---|---|
| L. F. Frisby, of Washington | 113 |
| F. C. Winkler, of Milwaukee | 79 |
| J. R. Bennett, of Rock | 98 |

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

Several candidates for this office were eloquently presented, but the choice of the Convention, on the first ballot, worthily fell on Robert Graham, of the Oshkosh Normal School, who had 160 out of 256 votes. He is peculiarly qualified by education, experience, and ability for the position, and, withal, has the virtue of modesty, his acceptance of the nomination having been most reluctant.

IMMIGRANT COMMISSIONER.

This was carried off, in a struggle between several Milwaukee men, by George P. Lindman, of that place, who is a Swedish clothing merchant, well indorsed at home.

STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

The only acrimony shown during the Convention was over the selection of a Chairman of the State Central Committee. A formidable movement to defeat what was supposed Mr. Keyes' wishes, and oust him, had been organized. What was understood to be his slate had been smashed; and now, at 11 o'clock, J. H. Vivian, of Iowa, opened on him directly by alleging that he had used his position for selfish and sinister purposes, and demanding a change,—nominating J. R. Brigham, of Milwaukee, in his place. Mr. Keyes, who had made very little effort to influence the votes of delegates, except on Lieutenant-Governor, listened to the denunciations of himself undismayed; was warmly defended by Messrs. Barron, Bingham, and others; strongly indorsed in a resolution offered by Mr. Magoon, of Lafayette; and re-elected by the emphatic vote of 191 to 54, which was reasonably satisfactory; and made a good-tempered speech in response to loud calls.

NO PASSES.

Some of the delegates, who had expected free fare home, were brought to a realizing sense of the situation, by finding that the railroad men were not giving such gratuities to a convention which resolved against them, and were somewhat unreconciled to the new experience of paying full fare home.

OF THE PLATFORM,

which you have published in full, I shall not attempt to touch on editorial prerogatives by speaking, except to say that it seems to give unusually good satisfaction.

THE OPPOSITION.

It is announced that the Democratic and Liberal Committees of last year, after consultation at Milwaukee, have resolved to call a convention at that place on the 24th of September. There is much difference of opinion on the line of policy to be pursued. There is not entire harmony between the Democracy of the Capital and the Commercial Metropolis. By many Democrats here and in other parts of the State, it is desired that no nomination be made against Washburn, but that a ticket be made up for the other offices, with a hope, by concentrating forces on the weak points, to possibly elect two or three men. W. R. Taylor, a leading Democratic farmer of this county, and President of the State Agricultural Society, who has been talked of for Governor, is proposed for Lieutenant-Governor; and it is urged that some good German or American be put up for Treasurer, with a view to catch the votes of the disaffected on those offices. The Milwaukee Democracy, who are men under railroad influences and hostile to Gov. Washburn, it is understood, want to nominate a full ticket and make a stiff fight. PLUS.

## BEGGARS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: To hundreds of people who tread our streets daily comes the oft-recurring inquiry, "Is it my duty as a Christian, and as one professing to be a follower of the teachings of the Bible, to give to these people" who are to be met on almost every street-corner?

In the light of Bible-teaching, it would seem to be strictly in the line of duty to give, for there are to be found the words, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord;" and the solicitors of alms well know the value of them, too, for they may be found on their printed appeals in almost every case. I have often wished I could insert the word "deserving" just before poor, for it might help some benighted brother to decide at once whether to give his little mite, and thus save a great deal of time, besides the wear and tear of his pants-pockets as he nervously fingers his penny in an agony of doubt.

How often have I felt the promptings of a too generous (?) nature rising in my breast as I neared the scores who practice upon the sympathies of natures like mine, and—never gave them a cent; not because I am hard-hearted and unsympathizing, but simply because these people beg from choice, not from necessity; choosing rather to trust to the generous impulses of sympathetic people for a living than to avail themselves of a home by legislation, and supported by taxes levied by State, county, and city, for their maintenance.

The commands and teachings of the Bible in regard to such persons were put forth in a land where no institutions for the relief of the helpless existed, so that it was plainly the duty of all to assist the unfortunate as far as possible; but here, where all *do assist* through the above

medium, it certainly does not appear to be a duty to give to persons who are already provided for. VENDOME.

## WATER-SUPPLY.

### A Discussion and Comparison of the Various Systems.

HYDE PARK, Ill., Aug. 19, 1873.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Our great "Pump-War," which agitated the minds of the entire community for months past, having been brought to an end by the adoption of the Holly system, and the ignominious defeat of the members of the Water Board, who were so strongly opposed to it, it may not be out of place to make a comparison between the various systems of water-supply as adopted in some of the larger and smaller cities, in order to create a discussion on the relative merits of each, and thus enlighten the public on a very important question, which is far from being as clear to the great majority as the limpid waters of Lake Michigan.

Where a sufficient head of water can be obtained, the "natural law of gravitation" furnishes the best means of getting a supply for a large city, even where the water has to be brought from a great distance; the City of Glasgow, Scotland, having perhaps the most extensive works of this kind in the world, besides the best supply of water, whether as regards quantity or quality. It is over twenty years since the proposition was made to bring water to the city from "Loch Katrine," a distance of 40 miles; and, as the country through which the works had to be constructed was as wild and rugged as the highlands generally are, the projectors of the scheme were very generally looked upon as promising graduates for a lunatic asylum. Nevertheless, the work was commenced in due time, and successfully finished, at an expense of millions of dollars, to the great joy of the inhabitants, and the utter discomfiture and astonishment of those who opposed the scheme. The water is conveyed through monster iron mains, having a uniform grade the whole distance to the reservoir, passing underneath mountains of granite, across deep gulleys and glens; and the whole work combined is certainly one of the leading engineering triumphs of the age. The reservoir is several hundred feet above the level of the city, and is large enough to hold two weeks' supply for its population of 600,000 inhabitants. Consequently, taking everything into consideration, the Glasgow Water-Works are certainly a model in every respect, upon which no improvement could be easily suggested.

The system of forcing water to a sufficient elevation, into a reservoir, is scarcely inferior to gravitation, except in the expense of pumping and the risks attending the breaking of machinery. If the storage, however, is ample, no danger need be apprehended from this source; and as people are always willing to pay for a good thing, the one is just about as good as the other if the supply of water be abundant. At the Fairmount Water-Works, in Philadelphia, water-power is brought into requisition to do the pumping, which, being considerably cheaper than steam, the annual saving from using it must be quite an item. At Montreal, the water is forced by steam-power to a height of nearly a thousand feet above the city, the great elevation making the use of fire-engines superfluous; and the water-supply is undoubtedly the best on this Continent.

Next in order is the "Stand-Pipe System," and with which the citizens of Chicago are best acquainted; but, unfortunately for them, they have a keen knowledge of the fact that, although they are living beside an ocean of excellent water, they have barely enough for the common necessaries of life, while the luxury of a bath can only be insured by having the bath-room on the ground floor, or, surer still, in the basement, and a decent-looking fountain is out of the question altogether. This is not, however, the fault of the system, but arises from a want of its proper application. In the first place, the stand-pipe is not built high enough; secondly, it is not properly located; and, what is worse than either, two-thirds of the street-mains are too small to equalize the pressure. If this evil was remedied, or, better still, had it never existed, the city could have a good supply of water at all hours, if the pumping power was sufficient, without the aid of another pumping-works. (A good many cities suffer from the same cause, the evil being in proportion to the head of water.) When the Water-Works were constructed, had a tunnel of sufficient size been built, and a tower erected to the height of 400 feet, a million of inhabitants could get a superabundance of water from this source alone, with a perfect system of distribution, and there would be no necessity of making a second tunnel, at a cost of millions of dollars and a waste of precious years; and I venture to predict that, when this elephant is full grown and set to work, the supply will scarcely be an improvement on what it is to-day, as the population by that time will be double what it was before the fire. Meanwhile, the citizens will continue to take a bath in their cellars or in the lake, curse the Board of Public Works, and growl through the columns of the press at any one who is bold enough to have a sickly spray thrown from a fountain or lawn-sprinkler during the heated term.

The Direct-Pressure System, which is only lately coming into general use in our smaller cities, is by far the best and most economical method which they could adopt. It is the only plan by which a uniform pressure can be attained all over the works, and that, too, at a pressure equal to nearly 200 feet head of water, which, in case of fire, can be greatly increased, when all that is necessary is to attach the hose to the hydrants, from which more effective streams can be thrown than from any ordinary fire-engine. What is known as the Holly System is decidedly the best and most popular, it having already been introduced successfully in all the principal States of the Union. Those who swear by Holly affirm that his pumps are superior to every other; at least a good many do. This, however, is trying to prove too much, as there are other manufacturers who make as good a pump as Holly, or any other man; and it is only the application of the system that puts him ahead of every competitor. I hope our Board of Trustees will add the two rotary to the four piston pumps already contracted for, and substitute six-inch for all the four-inch pipes. The former has more than twice the capacity of the latter, and the increased cost in both cases will be far more than compensated by the improvement, and will give us a Water-Works to start with that will be the just pride of our citizens and the envy of all Chicago; and, should Chicago and Hyde Park ever conclude to go to war about the Ainsworth Stink-Factory, or any other nuisance in which they have a common interest, and agree to fight it out across the line with streams of water, it will require no prophet to tell which side will gain the victory!

Of late years, people in this section have been seized with quite a mania for sinking artesian wells, and, although the water is almost universally unfitted for domestic purposes, it is nevertheless very convenient for sprinkling grass or drives, running fountains, cleansing sewers, watering stock, or giving greater security in case of fire. From personal observation, I have noticed that the water most strongly impregnated with mineral substances is the best adapted for irrigation; the solid matter held in solution being of a peculiarly fertilizing character. The extensive drives and lawns on the South Park have all been watered this season from a single well; and it is safe to say that the same amount of water was never applied in the same way with more gratifying results. The water from the well at Irving Park is scarcely inferior to lake water, and this ought to encourage those who want the domestic article to try their luck. Those, however, who want it for general use, can bore with confidence, and they are not likely to be disappointed.

Farmers who suffer from a lack of water during the dry season ought to combine and sink wells. Wooden water-pipes, which are now coming into very general use on account of their cheapness and durability as well, are certainly within the reach of every farmer whose farms are not roofed by a mortgage; and no investment will give the farmer more satisfaction than taking stock in pure water on behalf of his dumb dependants.

This article will take up considerable of your valuable space; but, as you have given whole miles of type to discussing "How to get plenty of lager-beer on Sunday," it is perhaps not asking too much to have a column now and again on "How to get plenty of pure water every day in the week." Respectfully yours,

JAMES PETRIE.

## THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: While agreeing in the main with your correspondent "Civilization," in his remarks in this morning's TRIBUNE relative to the County Hospital, I think he has been a little too severe in his strictures upon the County Commissioners. They have evidently acted in good faith up to the best of their knowledge, as has been proved by their recent selection of the splendid site at the corner of Twelfth street and Ashland avenue. The objections raised against this selection on the ground of extravagance in the price of the lot are not well-founded, as any one can see who will take pains to ascertain the cost of real estate in that part of the city. It is greatly to be regretted that the fact, ascertained only at the eleventh hour by the Medical Board of the Hospital, that the lot is cut up into three pieces by intersecting streets, should have necessitated the abandonment of so excellent a purchase. All that is now desired by the public is, that our worthy Commissioners be not discouraged by this first failure, but that they make haste to provide a site which is free from the objections urged by the Medical Board against their first choice. A.

## SUNDAY-CONCERTS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: The Lincoln Park Commissioners have lately been requested to sanction a series of Sunday concerts, which were to be arranged mainly by some of our German fellow-citizens, and to be held at Lincoln Park, for the benefit of the masses of the population. The Commissioners have refused to grant any such permission, and we shall have to content ourselves without this change in the mode of celebrating a Chicago Sabbath. Legally there cannot be any objection to the action of the Commissioners, the law authorizing them to use their discretion in allowing or prohibiting musical performances within the limits of Lincoln Park. Looking at the matter from the standpoint of public morals and public justice, however, I cannot accept the decision of the Commissioners as either just or wise. The Commissioners allow concerts, under the management of Prof. Balatka, on other days, which leaves us to infer that the refusal to let the same gentleman conduct similar music on Sundays originated in the laudable desire to shield the sanctity of the Sabbath from any undue encroachment. In this desire the Commissioners undoubtedly acted from the best and purest motives, and in their decision they will probably be sustained by a large portion of our population. This, however, does not place their action beyond rational criticism.

To be plain about it, I think the Commissioners were greatly mistaken when they judged an open-air concert of the first order, given in a beautiful public park, to be a desecration of the Christian Sabbath. Of all the arts, no one so directly speaks to the human mind, no one so inspires the soul or purifies and elevates human sentiment, as the Divine art of music. The poets of all nations and of all ages have glorified music next to the purely human feelings of love, friendship, charity, patriotism, and valor. The different religious systems, with a very few exceptions only, have made music a part of their religious exercises; and, in our own city, in all our churches, you may this very day hear the prayers of the people arise to the throne of the Almighty, in unison with the harmonious strains of Divine music. Is there, then, anything irreverent or anti-religious in music? Can what we deem appropriate in our houses of worship be desecrating among the beauties of nature, under the great canopy of Heaven, in the temple built for Himself by the hand of God? No, sir; I shall never be made to understand the sin in listening to exquisite music on a Sunday afternoon; and, in fact, I cannot think of a more appropriate way of spending one's Sunday leisure than by attending a good concert in a public park. By the prohibition of such concerts the Commissioners have done nothing to aid the cause of the Christian Sabbath.

But I have another objection to make to their decision. The decision is an unjust discrimination in favor of the rich and against the poor. The laboring classes cannot attend the Saturday concerts, so popular among our aristocracy, because they cannot afford to lose a half-day's pay. Yet they are the ones upon whom the elevating influence of art should be chiefly directed. They have no day left for their recreation, or their mental and moral improvement, except Sunday. Would you not allow them to employ Sunday towards these purposes? You complain about their frequenting saloons; would you not afford them entertainment as vastly superior to debauchery as virtue is to vice? You boast of liberty and equality; would you confine superior education, esthetic improvements, and general culture to the privileged few, excluding the laboring many? Would you create a wider chasm between the moneyed aristocracy and the toiling masses, by elevating the tastes of the former towards the beauties of art, and condemning the latter to perpetual obscurity and vulgarity? If I know the American people, they have no such desire; and I think that the German gentlemen who have interested themselves in behalf of Sunday-concerts are entitled to the gratitude of the people, unless I am to understand, because some of us imagine themselves at war against Teutonism, they would have us believe that "Nothing good can come from Nazareth."

Let us think of the poor and the lowly among us. Let us remember that they are, in a measure, intrusted to our care. Let it be our aim to make them better, wiser and nobler, if we can; and, if we can do it on the Sabbath, let us rejoice at the opportunity of so well employing the Lord's Day. The time for theological conundrums and sectarian quarrelings is past; practical religion is what we want, and practical religion means TOLERANCE and CHARITY. As a matter of sympathy for the laboring masses, I proclaim myself an advocate of Sunday concerts at the public park; and, in this light, I recommend this question to the consideration of those of my fellow-citizens who have hitherto sternly refused to let their poorer brethren listen to sinful music on a Sabbath day. Let all of those who do not think themselves infallible, and who, in their houses of worship to-day, will endeavor to become better, wiser, and more charitable men, devote a small portion of the Sabbath to reflection upon the subject of Sunday concerts, and, in these reflections, let them be guided by the ruling spirit of the Christian religion, so beautifully expressed by the great Apostle (Paul, Corinthians I., xiii, 1 and 2): "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not *charity*, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal; and, though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries and all knowledge, and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not *charity*, I am NOTHING."

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

## FILTHY GUTTERS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: I think it is a disgrace to Chicago that the gutters on some of the streets on which I have been are in such a horrible condition. I am a resident of St. Paul myself, and the authorities there are using every precaution to keep the cholera from coming there, and I don't think Chicago ought to let that city go ahead of her for cleanliness. So clean up now. Yours truly,

C. J. ALGER.

### The Self-Accused Nathan Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Irving gives the names of the men associated with him in the Nathan murder as Daniel Kelly and Caleb Gernion. Kelly struck the blow. He denies he was in prison at the time of the murder, and says if he ever reaches New York he will produce the papers and a memorandum-book which he took from Nathan's safe with his own hands.


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DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, John Schneider and August Schmidt, under the firm name of John Schneider & Co., Nos. 61 to 67 Michigan-st., corner of Franklin in the city of Chicago, manufacturers of steam boilers, &c., is and has been dissolved. JOHN SCHNEIDER. Nos. 61 to 67 Michigan-st., Chicago, Ill.


EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, 1873-74.

Members of one department have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of the University without paying additional fees; for example, Law students may attend any exercises they please in Harvard College, Medical students the exercises of the Scientific School, etc.

The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science are open to Bachelors of other institutions.

The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. The examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 22; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 26.

The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1871-72) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 50 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be obtained on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

Lake Forest Academy, LAKE FOREST, ILL.

A Boarding-School for Boys, most charmingly situated, an hour's ride by cars from Chicago, and splendidly equipped for imparting the most thorough instruction. Next term commences Sept. 11. For catalogues, etc., address IRA W. ALLEN, A. M., Principal.

N. B.—To save time and expense, and accommodate those parents who cannot conveniently visit Lake Forest, Prof. Allen will be at the bookstore of W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., 113 State-st., on Saturday, Aug. 30, and Sept. 2, from 11 o'clock a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m., where he will be happy to confer with any who have sons to send away to school.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL, MRS. BURGWYN MAITLAND, PRINCIPAL, 673 WABASH-AV.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. Maitland is assisted by Madame Coyriere, Professor Brown, and a full corps of Professors and Teachers of ability and experience. The duties of the School will be resumed September 16. For circulars containing particulars, also numerous references in Chicago and elsewhere, apply at the bookstores and to the Principal, 673 Wabash-av.

H. B. BRYANT'S, (Bryant & Stratton), CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE, Southeast corner State and Washington.

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Family and Day School, NEW YORK CITY.

MISS BRACKETT and MISS ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one, Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 117 East Thirty-sixth-st. Girls fitted for any College. Refer to Rev. Robert Collyer, Chicago.

GRAHAM SEMINARY, M. L. BARNES, Principal, 854 MICHIGAN-AV.

English, French and German Day School for Girls and Boys of any age. Miss Barnes is assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. The school has been in successful operation for twelve years, and will reopen Sept. 8. For particulars apply to Principal, 854 Michigan-av.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY, Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., CHICAGO. This elegant new building will open for the reception of pupils on Monday, Sept. 1. For circulars apply to the Directress.

STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED In the UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME on TUESDAY, the 2d of SEPTEMBER, 1873. Trains leave the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern depot at 9 a. m. for South Bend, Ind.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York. Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired. The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873. Letters and applications to be sent to the above address.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF. BOYS' SCHOOL. Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will open her Boarding and Day School for BOYS, at No. 166 WEST FORTY-SECOND-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, New York, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. School hours from 9:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. Applications may be made as above.

BISHOP WHIPPLE'S SCHOOLS, FARIBAULT, MINN. ST. MARY'S HALL, for girls: All departments equal to the best Eastern Schools. Native teachers of modern languages. Seventh year. SHATTUCK SCHOOL, for boys: Graduates enter Sophomore Class in Eastern Colleges. Location remarkable for healthfulness and scenery. Cadet organization. Term opens Sept. 18, 1873. For catalogues address REV. JAMES DOBBIN.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. E. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.; J. McGinnis, Jr., N. Y.; T. Ireland, I. B. Seeley, Cincinnati.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 20 East Forty-seventh-st., between Madison and Fifth-avs., New York City, will reopen Sept. 24, 1873. A most thorough course of instruction, together with home care and privileges.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, Freehold, New Jersey; a boarding school for boys; send for catalogues to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

BISHOPTHORPE—A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, near Bethlehem, Penn. Fall season will open on Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars address Miss F. J. WALSH, Principal, Bethlehem, Penn.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New Haven, Conn. Fortieth Year. Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools, or Business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN. English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies. For catalogue apply to Principals, Misses AIKEN and CHASE.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873. A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev C. V. Spear, Principal.

MODEL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES; ALSO Kindergarten, Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J. Boarders, 12. Physical and mental culture. Teaching by lecture and object, leading pupils to think and reason. Needlework, culinary art, etc. L. B. COLEMAN, Principal.

NEW JERSEY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE (FOR both sexes), Bordentown, N. J. Address E. & E. HAAS, A. M., Principal.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—SIX COLleges, and over seventy Professors and instructors. Fall term opens Sept. 17. For particulars, address President FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESter, Pa., (for boarders only). Session opens Wednesday, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful, grounds ample, buildings handsome and commodious. Course of studies extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English. Careful oversight of morals and manners of cadets. For circulars apply to Hon. EMORY A. STORRS, E. L. BROWN, Esq., CHARLES G. E. PRUSSING, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

PENNINGTON INSTITUTE (FOR BOTH SEXES), Pennington, N. J.—Terms reasonable. Address A. P. LASHER, Principal.

PROF. VANDER NAILLEN HAS REOPENED HIS school of civil engineering in Room 50 Reaper Block, near Court-House. Evening drawing-class from 7 to 9 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. $5 for ten lessons, in advance.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nyack-on-the-Hudson.—The fall term of this institute, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, near New York, will commence Sept. 24. For catalogue and circular, with full particulars, address REV. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

RIVERSIDE SEMINARY, ROCHESTER, N. Y., for misses and young ladies, reopens Sept. 3. For admission or circular, address the Principal, MRS. SARAH L. NOTT.

SAYBROOK SEMINARY, A BOARDING AND day school for young ladies and children, Saybrook, Conn. Will open Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1873. For circular and references, address the Principal, MISS ALICE L. WARNER.

TALLMANN SEMINARY, PATERSON, N. J.—Boarding and day-school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained at Cooke & Beggs, 16 Cortlandt-st., and at A. L. Shipman & Sons, 29 Chambers-st. Address Mrs. GEORGE C. TALLMAN, Jr., Principal, York-av., near Broadway.

WEST SIDE GERMAN KINDERGARDEN—THIS school, intended for children from 3 to 10 years of age, will reopen Sept. 1, at 195½ South Sangamon-st., MISS BRUNSWICK as Principal. English will also be taught by a competent teacher. References: Mrs. C. A. Dupee, Mrs. KATE N. DOGGETT, Mrs. H. H. SHUFELDT.

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PENS.

HARRISON, BRADFORD & CO.'S STEEL PENS. Special attention called to the well-known numbers, 505—75—28—20 & 22. Factory, Mt. Vernon; Office, 75 John-st., N. Y.

FANCY GOODS.

TO STATIONERS AND Fancy Goods Trade. HENRY LEVY & SON, 49 Maiden Lane, New York, Would call the attention of the trade to their Fall importations, among which are: Backgammon and Chess Boards, Dressing Cases and Work Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Chessmen, Dominoes, and Dice, Mathematical Instruments, Portmonnaies and Bill Books, Tourist Cases and Portfolios, Pen and Pocket Cutlery, Writing Cases, Inkstands, Scotch and Fern Goods, Cabinet of Games, Musical Cabinets, Photo Albums, Water Colors, Card Cases, and other useful novelties and staple articles suited to the trade. Buyers visiting the city will find it to their advantage in looking over our stock before purchasing elsewhere.


RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

*Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | * 5:00 a. m. | * 8:15 p. m. |
| Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Jackson Accommodation | § 3:35 p. m. | †10:20 a. m. |
| Atlantic Express | § 5:15 p. m. | § 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express | †*9:00 p. m. | ‡*6:30 a. m. |
| GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER. | | |
| Morning Express | 9:00 a. m. | 8:00 p. m. |
| Night Express | †9:10 p. m. | *6:00 a. m. |

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

*Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |
| St. Louis Express, via Main Line | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line | 9:00 p. m. | 7:30 a. m. |
| St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |
| Springfield Express | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Springfield Fast Express | 9:00 p. m. | 7:30 a. m. |
| Jefferson City Express | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex | * 9:00 p. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express | * 4:20 p. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | * 4:20 p. m. | * 9:40 a. m. |

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

*Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express | * 9:30 a. m. | ‡ 6:50 a. m. |
| Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express | * 5:00 p. m. | *11:00 a. m. |
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express | † 9:30 p. m. | * 4:15 p. m. |

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

*Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Ottawa and Streator Passenger | 7:30 a. m. | 8:00 p. m. |
| Dubuque and Sioux City Exp. | * 9:10 a. m. | * 2:25 p. m. |
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:00 a. m. | * 3:35 p. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 3:15 p. m. | * 6:15 a. m. |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger | * 4:30 p. m. | * 9:55 a. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 1:45 p. m. | * 7:20 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 5:30 p. m. | * 8:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | 1:00 p. m. | 10:00 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. | † 9:05 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:45 a. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 6:15 p. m. | * 5:35 p. m. |
| Texas Express | † 9:00 p. m. | 7:45 a. m. |

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

*Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | * 8:25 a. m. | * 8:50 p. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Line | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:55 a. m. |
| Cairo Mail | * 8:25 a. m. | * 8:50 p. m. |
| Cairo Express | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:55 a. m. |
| Springfield Express | * 8:25 a. m. | * 8:50 p. m. |
| Springfield Express | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:55 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex | * 9:10 a. m. | * 2:35 p. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex | † 9:05 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| (a) Gilman Passenger | * 5:15 p. m. | * 9:30 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 a. m. | * 6:48 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 7:10 a. m. | * 7:45 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | § 9:00 a. m. | * 8:40 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | §12:10 p. m. | * 9:20 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 3:00 p. m. | §10:30 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 4:20 p. m. | § 1:45 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 5:15 p. m. | § 5:20 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 p. m. | * 6:55 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *11:10 p. m. | * 7:40 p. m. |

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

*City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:15 p. m. |
| Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton | 10:15 a. m. | 3:15 p. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:45 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton | 10:45 p. m. | 6:30 a. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 a. m. | * 2:00 p. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 p. m. | * 6:15 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Mail | * 8:00 a. m. | *10:30 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger | * 5:00 p. m. | * 7:40 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger (daily) | §11:00 p. m. | § 5:00 a. m. |
| Green Bay Express | 9:40 a. m. | 7:00 p. m. |
| St. Paul Express | *10:10 a. m. | 4:00 p. m. |
| Marquette Express | * 9:00 p. m. | * 6:50 a. m. |
| St. Paul Express | † 9:30 p. m. | † 6:30 a. m. |

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

*Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.*

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:45 p. m. |
| Peru Accommodation | * 5:00 p. m. | * 9:30 a. m. |
| Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| Leavenworth & Atchison Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

*Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail, via Air Line and Main Line | * 6:40 a. m. | * 6:55 p. m. |
| Special New York Express, via Air Line | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Atlantic Express, via Air Line | 5:15 p. m. | 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express, via Main Line | *†10:30 p. m. | *‡6:30 a. m. |
| Elkhart Accommodation | * 3:40 p. m. | * 9:55 a. m. |
| South Chicago Accommodation | 12:00 m. | 1:50 p. m. |

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. | * 7:20 p. m. |
| Pacific Express | §5:10 p. m. | § 6:30 a. m. |
| Fast Line | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡*9:00 a. m. |
| Mail | * 4:55 a. m. | * 6:10 p. m. |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | * 3:30 p. m. | * 9:00 a. m. |

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

*From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 98 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Chicago | * 9:30 a. m. | 7:45 p. m. |
| Arrive at Lafayette | 2:35 p. m. | 1:45 a. m. |
| Arrive at Indianapolis | 5:55 p. m. | 4:45 a. m. |
| Arrive at Cincinnati | 10:30 p. m. | 9:30 a. m. |

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:27 a. m., 7:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.


MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

*Times, Oct. 22, 1863.*

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such one to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

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## TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Richelieu."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison, between Dearborn and State. "Diamonds."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Aladdin."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Checkmate," "Wanted 1,000 Milliners."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hairdye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.


# The Chicago Tribune.

**Monday Morning, September 1, 1873.**

To relieve the population of Paris from the high price of bread, and to avert the peril of bread riots, the French Government has abolished the bonding duty and the surtax on grain and flour. The surtax was the additional duty levied to help meet the payment on the French indemnity.

A Democratic and Liberal State Convention to nominate State officers in opposition to those named by the Wisconsin Republican Convention has been called to meet at Milwaukee Sept. 24 In the call, all Democrats and Republicans, and other electors friendly to genuine reform, are invited to join in the election of delegates.

Col. Mosby has disgusted the Republicans by espousing the cause of the Conservatives in the Virginia campaign. The Washington *Chronicle*, organ of the Administration, has changed its opinion of him, and evidently considers him no better than a political guerrilla. It says that he promised, when seeking office for his friends, that he would help the Republicans to a successful campaign.

Williamson, the principal in the bond forgeries which have brought transactions in New York Central bonds to a standstill in Wall street, has not yet been arrested. So far, $92,000 worth of the forged securities have been discovered, and it is rumored in Wall street that one bank has been swindled to the figure of $500,000. This Williamson is only the agent of a gang of counterfeiters, and, as it is believed that they have been imitating other stocks, business in Wall street is paralyzed for the moment.

A survey of the political situation in Massachusetts, made by an acute and trustworthy observer at Springfield, leads him to doubt that Butler will carry the Convention. An impartial canvass shows him to be at present in a minority of at least one hundred. The primaries still to be held in Springfield and a number of the small country towns will determine the result. Our correspondent thinks that if Butler is nominated a bolt is certain, and that if he is not nominated a bolt is likely, as he is evidently getting ready for that course.

If railway travelers would like to know the kind of cattle the railroads intrust their lives to, they should read the testimony taken at the investigation of the Muir disaster. The brakeman who was sent back to flag the approaching freight-train, and who told the conductor afterward that he had gone a mile, testifies that he does not know how far a mile is. He thinks it is about eighty or ninety rods. His ideas of longitudinal measure also embraced the notion that a yard contains about eighty feet. It was this brutish creature's refusal to go far enough back that caused the destruction of life.

Disregarding the orders of Don Carlos, who has forbidden his adherents, under penalty of death, to interfere with railway communication, the Carlists have taken again to tearing up tracks and interrupting trains, this time on the roads connecting Madrid with the northern frontier. The straits to which the Republican Government is reduced may be seen by the proposal of the Government to draft into the army all males between 20 and 35 years of age. The desperation which would look to such a draft makes ridiculous the declaration of President Salmeron in the debate on granting amnesty to the Intransigentes, that he would never recognize the right of insurrection.

The Laramie (Wyoming) *Independent* reports a conversation which its editor recently held with Commissioner Brunot, with the purpose of ascertaining the Indian policy, as understood by the Peace Commissioners. The report is so remarkable that we are half inclined to think that the editor is lampooning Mr. Brunot, but we give the substance of it for what it is worth. Mr. Brunot is reported as saying that the Indians must be fed and clothed by the Government until they are too lazy to take care of themselves, and that they will then prefer to deliver up those who commit depredations rather than have their annuities stopped. Mr. Brunot is also reported as being opposed to demanding the surrender of Indian murderers and marauders at the present time, because he thinks that a refusal would necessitate a cutting-off of supplies and lead to an Indian war. His desired point of Indian laziness has not been reached as yet. He thinks, however, that half of the Sioux are already in this desirable condition. The whole statement seems preposterous, but it satirizes very happily the policy pursued in the liberation of Satanta and Big Tree.

The Chicago produce markets were active on Saturday, except in provisions, and generally weak, though some markets ruled higher. Mess pork was dull and easier, closing at $15.70@15.75 cash, and $13.37½@13.50 seller December. Lard was more active, and steady, at 7⅛c per lb for winter, and 7⅝@7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and easier at 7¼@7⅜c for shoulders, 9@9⅛c for short middles, and 9½@11c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were quiet and 1c higher, at 9c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were less active, and advanced 1c, to $1.03 per gallon. Flour was active and firm. Wheat was active and 3c lower, closing weak at $1.17¼ cash, and $1.14¼ seller September. Corn was active and ⅝c higher, closing tame at 41⅝c cash, and 42⅝@43c seller October. Oats were active and a shade easier, closing at 28@28⅛c cash, and 28⅛c seller October. Rye was active and 1c lower, closing at 69c. Barley was in better demand, and 1@2c higher, closing at $1.11 for No. 2, and 84@85c for No. 3. Hogs were in good demand at unchanged prices, closing steady at $4.25@4.80. The cattle trade was dull at weak and irregular prices. Sheep remain quiet and steady at $3.00@4.50

Politics in Mississippi seem to be considerably mixed. The two great powers of the Republican party in that State—Alcorn and Ames—are at loggerheads. The same Convention which nominated Ames refused to indorse the Kellogg Government in Louisiana. Ames charges Alcorn (1) with trying to get the white element of Mississippi to join the Republican party, which would be fatal to Ames and other carpet-baggers, and (2) with going over to the Democracy. Alcorn comes out and accuses Ames of all sorts of bad things, but that which will be most likely to injure him is the charge that he (Ames) is unfriendly to the negroes. Alcorn says that when Ames was Military Governor of the State, and a law unto himself, he might have secured the negroes their civil rights, but that he failed to do so; and that it was only after he (Alcorn) had been elected that the negroes could ride on the horse-cars, in first-class railroad-coaches, etc., etc. Alcorn charges, moreover, that, if Ames should be elected, there would be a war of races in Mississippi. Mr. Son-in-Law Ames seems to have as trying a time of it in Mississippi as Mr. Father-in-Law Butler has in Massachusetts. Mr. Ames has succeeded, however, in getting his nomination, and, if Mr. Butler is equally successful, we may reasonably expect to see both of them elected Governor, and, in due course of time, take their seats alongside each other in the United States Senate.

The *State Journal* hints strongly that the action of the State Board of Equalization, in sending for persons and papers to take testimony relative to the assessment of railroad property, implies either bribery or a desire to be bribed, on the part of a majority of the Board. The Board is very largely Republican in its composition, and as the *State Journal* is the central organ of the party, its innuendoes will, perhaps, be taken for something more than their worth. We don't believe that there is any bribery in the case. This is not a time when bribes would be accepted even if tendered. There being an intense public feeling on the subject of railways, and an omnipresent suspicion and scrutiny upon the acts of all public officers towards railways, no member of the Board, unless a most hardened and brazen rascal, would dare to handle a dollar of railroad money. The facts of the case are these: It is proposed at this time to change the whole system of railway taxation—to assess railway property differently from other property—the provisions of the State Constitution not having been changed in that regard. As the legality of the tax-levy may by brought in question by the proposed change, the Board of Equalization may be excused if they take all the necessary steps to ascertain the ground upon which they stand, and upon which their action must rest. If the *State Journal* can produce any evidence of bribery, or attempted bribery, or desired bribery, the public will be glad to hear the particulars, and we promise to go as far as that paper in the effort to expose and punish the guilty parties.

## THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Shortly after the fire, in obedience to an almost universal sentiment, steps were taken to establish a Public Library in this city. The notice of such a purpose attracted general attention in all parts of the country, and in an especial manner met a hearty response in England and various other parts of Europe. The donations of books from England and Germany have been extremely liberal. As soon as the necessary legislation was obtained, an application was made to the Government of the United States for the site of the old Custom-House and Post-Office, and the remains of the old buildings, for Public Library purposes. The scheme commended itself to general favor. It met the approval of all classes of citizens and all branches of the City Government. The Mayor and Common Council made the request. To avoid an opposition that would naturally have been made in Congress to a naked grant of such valuable property to Chicago, it was proposed to ask the Government to exchange the Custom-House lot for the old Bridewell lot on the river. But at no time was there ever an intimation or a thought that the lot thus obtained by the city was to be used for any other purpose than for the Public Library. The Bridewell lot was the property of the school-fund,—has been the property of that fund for perhaps forty years,—but we do not believe it ever yielded a dollar of revenue to the schools. Congress authorized the exchange of lots, which exchange has been made; the Bridewell lot has been conveyed to the United States, and the Custom-House lot to the City of Chicago. Here, then, the case stands. The City of Chicago asked for the old Custom-House lot for the Public Library. No man in Chicago would have asked for the lot for any other purpose. It was represented to the President and to the Secretary of the Treasury that the Custom-House was wanted for the Public Library. Those officers, so understanding it, commended it to the favorable consideration of Congress. Congress granted the authority to make the exchange upon that assumption. Now the lot belongs to the school-fund, and is represented by the Board of Education of Chicago, which claims proprietary control over it.

There may be those who suppose that the Board of Education are only waiting the proper time to make arrangements for the transfer of the lot to the city, for the purposes of the Public Library. There may be some legal technicalities in the way of such a transfer, but, of course, it can be done. Unfortunately, however, the Board of Education has not done anything of the kind. It is felicitating itself upon having made a good real estate trade. It proposes, if the city insists on it, to lease the Custom-House site to the Library, provided the Library pays such rent therefor as the Board of Education may think reasonable. The Board seem to regard the legal possession of the title to that lot as a warrant to employ it as a mere source of revenue to their branch of the City Government. Probably the old Custom-House would produce more revenue as a first-class restaurant, or as a billiard-hall, than as a library, but we question whether the use of that site for any other purpose than the Public Library will be tolerated by the people. The Board of Education have informally expressed a willingness to lease the lot on a rental to the Library. We trust that the Library Directors, or whoever may have to decide upon this question, will never consent to pay any rental of any kind or amount for a lot which has been obtained for that Library, and for no other purpose. It is immaterial whether the title to the lot be in the city, for the use of the schools or for the use of the Library. But to tax the Library with an annual rental to pay to the school-fund is one of those stupid complications resulting from the division of the Government into "Boards."

The Board of Education makes an annual estimate of how much money it needs for the schools for the current year over and above its rents, and the city levies a tax to produce the sum required. The public pay the cost of the schools, and not the Board of Education. If the sum needed annually be $800,000, and the income from rents be $75,000, a tax is laid to produce $725,000. Now, if the Library be compelled to pay $10,000 rent, and the tax for schools be reduced to $715,000, how is the city relieved when the $10,000 to pay the rent has to be raised by taxation? There would be about as much sense and propriety in the city charging itself rent for the Mayor's office, Comptroller's office, rooms for the Board of Public Works, and then raising the money by taxation to pay the rent to itself. If the city has to raise by taxation all the money needed for the public schools in any event, what possible end is gained by collecting rent of the Library to pay to the schools, and then taxing the public to raise the money to pay the rent for the Library? The school property of every nature and kind belongs to the public. To set apart a portion of that property for the Public Library is to do no more than what every housekeeper does in the arrangement of his own house. The city has resolved, in addition to keeping the public schools, to have a Public Library for the improvement, instruction, and education of a much larger and no less deserving portion of the population who do not go to the schools. The city finds itself in the possession of a site and the means sufficient to complete a Public Library building; this site and this means belong technically to the schools. Why should not the city use this site and this means for the Public Library? Its relations to the schools will continue just the same. Whether this site and building be given to the Library or not, the public will have to support the schools by taxation. Why keep up the shallow fiction that, if the Library pays rent to the schools, the taxation of the public will thereby be less? Why should the city go through the senseless operation of collecting rents with one hand, and drawing warrants on its own treasury to pay the same rent?

The law of the State limits the amount that may be raised by taxation annually for Library purposes. The city can levy whatever amount of taxes it needs for the support of the schools, but to take the limited revenue of the Library to pay rent to the City of Chicago for the use of a building owned by the city is to defeat the purposes for which that revenue was intended. Under these circumstances, and considering the fact that the lot was obtained for the Library, and would never have been obtained for any other purpose, the Board of Education should promptly surrender the same, or for a nominal consideration of one dollar per annum rent the same to the Library fund; and the city should take such other non-productive property belonging to the public as may be needed, and with it furnish the means for erecting a proper Library building. For the Board of Education to act the part of a land-grabber, and undertake to hold the old Custom-House as a source of revenue, or to deny its free use to the Library, would be an outrage upon the public, and an act of bad faith to the Federal Government, which was moved to consent to the exchange of lots more by reason of the general advantages to be derived from the Free Library than from any pecuniary considerations of its own.

## THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

Chicago has had a bitter and most expensive experience in the matter of losing public records. For many years before the fire, the insecurity of the records was notorious, and repeatedly was it urged that a hall for their custody should be provided. Nothing was ever done, and, when the Court-House went down, there went with it every vault and other place provided for the safe keeping and protection not only of the records of conveyances, but of all the courts and of the tax-collectors. The loss, public and private, has been too recent and too severe not to be fully understood by every person. The Legislature has sought to remedy the loss by giving partial validity to various expedients, but the inconvenience and loss will be felt in Chicago for half a century. The records of transactions since the fire have been more than ordinarily numerous. The Recorder has been called upon to put on record the partial fragmentary evidences of titles existing before the fire, and certainly the records as they now stand are, if possible, doubly important. They include not only the first and original evidences of title in many cases, but also the entire evidence of whatever character that was rescued from destruction of the larger part of the business property of the city. These records are kept in the temporary and hastily-constructed building on the corner of Adams and LaSalle streets. That building is not of a character to resist a fire, once under headway. Its whole interior is wooden. There are vaults supposed to be of sufficient strength to resist ordinary fires, but the risk is great. With respect to their safety there ought to be no uncertainty, and no risk whatever. The books of the Recorder's office, and the vast amount of original papers always in that office, ought to be placed where their safety will be beyond all doubt. This matter has already been brought to the attention of the public authorities by the Recorder, and a committee has been appointed by the County Commissioners to procure if possible some other quarters for these records than the present City-Hall.

It is safe to assume that the new Court-House will not be ready for occupancy for several years to come. It will certainly not be completed, if the work be done in a proper manner, before the year 1880. Before that time the public records will have accumulated in such vast bulk that the present quarters will answer for but a small portion of them. Shall these records be kept in the present temporary building, exposed to certain destruction in case of fire, until the Court-House is completed, or shall other and more secure quarters be obtained? The question is one of present importance, and of immediate and direct concern to every citizen.

Mr. Gerrit Smith has forwarded to Miss Susan B. Anthony the amount of her fine for illegal voting, because he has understood that she was not able to pay it. It will be remembered that the Judge declined to order Miss Anthony into custody until the fine was paid. Accordingly, Mr. Smith takes the practical view of the matter that it is not necessary to pay a fine when judgments are worthless and the jail closed against the guilty person on the outside, by giving Miss Anthony the privilege of using his donation at her own discretion to promote the cause of woman-suffrage. Mr. Smith, in his letter, speaks of Judge Ward Hunt rather in sorrow than in anger. What he complains of is, that Judge Hunt "did not hold as void, instead of arguing them to be valid, any words in the Constitution which seemed to him to favor the disfranchisement of women." He then describes the worship of the Constitution as blinding, belittling, and shriveling to the soul. He laments the downfall of Daniel Webster, who became so debased that he desired no other inscription on his gravestone than the shameless confession of this worship.

## OUR GERMAN POPULATION.

A recent number of the *Deutsche Nachrichten* contains a very interesting analytical estimate of the number of Germans living in the United States, the more important facts of which we reproduce. According to the census lists, there lived in the United States in the summer of 1870 a total of 1,690,410 persons born in the present German Empire. To this is to be added the number of emigrants from Austria, Bohemia, France, Hungary, Luxembourgh, and Switzerland for 1869-'70, amounting to 196,000. In this total, the emigrants from Russia and Russian Poland are omitted, as offsetting the Prussian Poles, who are not of German extraction. This gives a grand total of 1,886,000 persons of German descent born in Europe and living in this country, in 1870. To this number are to be added the descendants of German emigrants born in the States. The census of the first generation of all nationalities amounts to 4,746,201. Divided pro rata, this would give 1,608,000 descendants of Germans. The latter generations which remain to be added have to be obtained mainly by estimate. The stream of German emigration from 1680 to 1820 was steady, but very small; but, during the past fifty years, it has rapidly increased, as will be seen by the following table:

| | |
|---|---|
| From 1821 to 1830 | 7,229 |
| From 1831 to 1840 | 152,454 |
| From 1841 to 1850 | 434,626 |
| From 1851 to 1860 | 951,667 |
| From 1861 to 1870 | 822,007 |

In estimating the later generations, that is, the grandsons and great-grandsons, of course the computation can only be made on the emigration between 1821 and 1850, amounting to 600,000. Naturally, only a limited number of these would have grandsons and great-grandsons, and these the *Nachrichten* estimates at 1,500,000. The total summary, therefore, shows: German immigrants, 1,886,000; first generation, 1,608,000; and other generations, 1,500,000, or a total of 4,994,000. In round numbers, we may say, that there are 5,000,000 of Germans and their immediate descendants living in the United States.

There is every reason to suppose that the increase of German emigration for the next ten years will be larger than that of the last decade. It was supposed in Germany that the consolidation of the German Empire, the new outgrowth of patriotism, and the brilliant victories of the Prussian arms in the Franco-German war, would create such a renewed love for the Fatherland that emigration would be checked. The contrary, however, has been the result. During the war, emigration was of course suppressed with an iron hand, but since that time the proscriptive policy of Bismarck, the oppression of the Ultramontanes, the vigorous military despotism of the Empire, and the glowing prospects of wealth offered in this country, have greatly stimulated emigration to our shores, notwithstanding the vigilant and constant efforts of the Prussian authorities to prevent it. The statistics show this increase very clearly. The number of immigrants in 1866 was 115,892; in 1867, 133,426; in 1868, 123,070; in 1869, 124,788; in 1870, 91,779; in 1871, 107,201; in 1872, 155,595, and to these numbers is to be added 15,000 immigrants from countries not belonging to the German Empire; in all a total of 866,751 since 1866. At the rate of emigration for the first three years of the present decade, the emigration for the entire ten years will amount to over a million souls, and computing from the increase which seems to be inevitable, year by year, it is more than probable that the total will reach a million and a half. These facts and figures become of more than ordinary interest when it is considered that the number of people in this country of German descent, foreign and native born, amounts to nearly one-seventh of the entire population, and that almost one-half of it is centered in the Western States. Localizing these statistics to a still narrower range, Illinois has about one-third of all the Germans in the West, and one-eighth of the entire German population of the country. Should the increase in this State during the next ten years keep pace with the last ten, the consumption of beer and the conjugation of "haben" will become matters of prime importance to the native born.

## THE PORTAGE LAKE CANAL.

The Portage Lake Canal, connecting Portage Lake with Lake Superior, after five years of labor, has, at length, been virtually completed—an announcement which will be received with pleasure by mariners and shippers. Hancock and Houghton are the great shipping points on Lake Superior, especially of the copper product, of which these two towns ship more than two-thirds of the entire product per annum. By the old route, a steamer en route for Duluth, for instance, was obliged to make the trip across the mouth of Keweenaw Bay and up the Portage Lake to Houghton, a distance of 50 or 60 miles, and, after loading or unloading, return the same distance, and then take the usual course around Keweenaw Point, a distance of about 112 miles, to the mouth of the canal, making in all about 160 or 170 miles which are now saved by this canal. From Houghton to the shores of Lake Superior on the west, via the canal, is but nine miles, so that fully 150 miles of navigation are saved. The saving in time, fuel, and expense will be very great, and, in addition to this, mariners will be spared the risks of a very hazardous voyage around Keweenaw Point. There are no harbors or shelters on the east side of the Point, except for very small vessels, and, in heavy or foggy weather, which very often prevails in that locality, there is great risk in navigation. All this will be avoided in the future. The new route will not be detrimental to that portion of Keweenaw Point which is now an island as it used to be many years ago before the sand accretions closed up the connection which has now been reopened. There are no important places on the Point, and its only production is copper, which will get to market in the future, as it always has, from Hancock and Houghton. The completion of the canal and the increased tonnage which will find its way to Houghton will now necessitate the widening and deepening of the inlet from the mouth of Keweenaw Bay to the lake. It is now a narrow, tortuous, and shallow channel, the navigation of which, except by daylight, is encompassed with extreme difficulties, especially for vessels which make the trip to Torch Lake for cargoes of copper. It is stated, however, that the channel will be straightened, widened, and deepened by the Portage Lake and River Improvement Company next season. When this is accomplished, the Portage Lake Canal and its approach from Keweenaw Bay will be one of the most important and valuable improvements on the lakes, and will add greatly to the commercial prosperity of the Lake Superior towns, and help establish more firmly the trade of Duluth, to which the saving in time alone is no small item, considering the shortness of its season of trade.

According to the Lake Superior papers, the work has been well done. Nine miles of continuous piling have been driven, and, behind the front row, sheath-piling, four inches in thickness, has been driven to keep the sand from percolating through. The cutting was made against tremendous obstacles, in many cases huge trees which have been buried for ages having to be dug out. As the work neared the lake, the cutting from surface to bottom was over forty feet, and, at the outer end, the most skillful engineering has been employed in sinking cribs and building piers to resist the terrible storms and heavy seas, the effects of which are visible all along the south shore of Lake Superior. To resist the action of these storms, two parallel piers have been built, 250 feet apart, 1,000 feet in length, and 30 feet in width, and loaded with 40,000 tons of stone. It only remains now to drive a few more piles and sink a few cribs, and the Portage Lake Canal will be finished and open to vessels drawing 14 feet of water. Of its importance to the Lake Superior commerce, and as an ally to the railroad connections of Duluth, it is unnecessary to speak. A glance at the map alone will show the advantages which must accrue from it.

## DEBTS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

It appears that the proposition that the United States Government shall guarantee the payment of the debts of the Southern States, which was dismissed before the adjournment of the last Congress, is likely to be revived and brought before the next Congress. We cannot yet tell what character the next Congress will assume. Its general conduct will be largely determined by the action taken in regard to the repeal of the Salary bill. If the new Congress shall have the effrontery to resist the popular demand for the repeal of this odious measure, it will then be in a condition to listen to the most bare-faced and infamous schemes that may be brought before it. It will have arraigned its forces against the force of public opinion, and, having done so, it will be in no wise influenced or controlled by popular protests. A refusal to repeal the salary-grabbing law will be a notice to all log-rollers and lobbyists that the majority in Congress have no regard for the sentiments of their constituencies, and are ready to enter upon any legislation that promises to pay. If it comes to this, it would not be at all surprising if the scheme for the guarantee of Southern State bonds should be successful. There is no doubt that, once started, the proposition would receive the support of one of the most powerful lobbies ever organized for the spoliation of the United States Treasury. There is money enough involved to warrant a free expenditure of funds, and the advantages of a United States guarantee would accrue to a certain class of capitalists who are known to have great influence with the present Administration. The natural allies of this lobby would include nearly every member of Congress from the Southern States, and certainly all those who represent carpet-bag interests. Though the proposition is so palpably outrageous, there is, for the reasons we have stated, great danger that it will be seriously entertained. It is proper that the people should be fully aware of this danger, in order that they may ward it off, if their opinions are to have any weight with the next Congress.

The first notable objection to the scheme, and one which should be sufficient to defeat it, is that it would add about $200,000,000 to the present National debt, with the interest on that amount for twenty years. One would say that Congress dare not do anything of this kind. We are not so sure about it. The last Congress practically added $40,000,000 to the public debt when it made a general increase of salaries amounting to $2,000,000 a year, which is 5 per cent on forty millions. If the next Congress shall decide to follow in the footsteps of its predecessor, it will probably go further, and a $200,000,000 job would not look larger to it than a $40,000,000 job did to the last Congress, always conceding that it pays. The next reason why the scheme should be defeated is because it would not only add $200,000,000 to the debt, but that it would be a robbery of just that amount. No one supposes that the Southern States would ever pay their debts or any part of them after the United States assessed them. Otherwise there would be no such strenuous effort to secure the guarantee. The payment of these debts by the United States would be a robbery, because (1) a large proportion of these bonds are fraudulent, and never ought to be paid by anybody, and (2) those which are of *bona fide* issue ought to be paid by the States that issued them, and not by the people of the whole country, who never derived any advantage from their issue, and never assumed any responsibility for their payment. The final result of the guarantee would be a payment of these Southern debts (a large proportion of the proceeds of which was stolen outright) by the people of the North, for the reason that the Southern States are paying nothing like their proportionate share of the general taxation. From this point of view the job will be recognized as one of the most outrageous ever contemplated.

The influence that will be brought to bear upon Congress from the North will come from what may be called a syndicate of capitalists who negotiated the bulk of the Southern bonds, and who, at the same time, have figured prominently in nearly all the financial operations of the General Government. These capitalists now hold the bonds of the Southern States, which are in few cases worth more than 50 cents, and a majority of which range below this figure down to a few cents on the dollar. Some of them, in fact, are absolutely worthless, since it is pretty certain that they were fraudulently issued and will not be paid at all. The United States guarantee would raise them from these low and doubtful values to the price of United States bonds, or a premium on their par value. As many of the bonds do not represent a cost to their present holders of more than their quoted value, the amount of money which would be made on a guarantee is enormous. The influence from the South will be still more important as affecting Congress, for it will embrace the whole carpet-bag interest. To the carpet-baggers, the gain would not only be retroactive, as in the case of Northern bond-holders, but also perspective. A United States guarantee of outstanding indebtedness would restore the credit of the Southern States which are now bankrupt; new bonds could be issued and sold; and a second epoch of pillage and robbery could be successfully inaugurated. Such a harvest will be clutched at with so great an avidity on the part of carpet-bag politicians that, in one way or another, they will secure the co-operation of the great majority of the Southern members. That the scheme is seriously considered to be practicable is attested by the fact that several Southern journals are now advocating it, and the advices from New York indicate that it is not unthought of there.

The Russian female students at Zurich, who were recently recalled by their Government for taking part in political agitations, have met with another rebuff at the hands of the Prussian Government. Applications having recently been made by them for admission into the German universities to finish their education, the authorities very ungallantly replied that they could see no reason why they should alter their whole university system simply because the Russian females wanted to study. They were gracious enough, however, to intimate that they could in all probability find employment in the postal, telegraph, or railway service. This, however, was a very safe offer, inasmuch as ladies who are studying for the law and medicine will not be likely to avail themselves of such a privilege. The offer, nevertheless, in a general sense, shows that opportunities for the employment of women are becoming more frequent. Some of the German papers, and even some of the leading men in the German Parliament, are vigorously agitating this question of employment for females as a matter of necessity, from the fact that the statistical tables show that emigration and other causes have enormously increased the number of unmarried women. Although the number of women employed in the Imperial postal and telegraph service has been materially increased, Germany is still far behind Switzerland, France, and England in this respect. Meanwhile the Russian ladies, lately of Zurich, can find the opportunity they desire in this country upon reasonable terms.

A recent case tried in Paris shows that all the cruelty in the last Paris revolution was not monopolized by the Communards and *Petroleuses*. A widow named Milliere sued one Capt. Garcin for damages on the ground that he had killed her husband without orders. The circumstances of the case were these: Captain Garcin was dining, and probably wining, with General Cissey and his staff at a restaurant, when some soldiers came along, dragging a prisoner with them. The Captain walked out, recognized Milliere, who was a member of the Assembly, and told him that he should be shot immediately. Milliere was thereupon blindfolded, forced down upon his knees, and murdered in cold blood. Notwithstanding this evidence, which Garcin admitted to be true, the Civil Tribunal of Versailles decided that it had nothing to do with the acts of the army, and threw the costs of the suit upon the widow.

## NOTES AND OPINION.

Election, to-day, in New Mexico, for Delegate in Congress, Territorial Legislature, etc. Candidates for Congress: Stephen B. Elkins, Administration; Jose M. Gallegos, Opposition. Salary of Delegate, accrued since March 4 and waiting for him, $3,750.

—Election in Wyoming Territory, to-morrow, for Legislature, county officers, etc.

—California, on Wednesday, elects a Legislature for two years, and the Legislature will elect a United States Senator for six years, vice Casserly, whose term expires in 1875. The railroad interest has pretty thoroughly controlled the nominations of both the old parties, but there are independent tickets in very many counties, and the new-party movement excites some interest if, even, it does not threaten to control the result.

—The Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* (H. Beecher Swoope) says of the downfall of the salary-grabbers in the Democratic State Convention, Aug. 27: "In our recollection of Pennsylvania politics, we have not known so signal a rebuke." And even the St. Paul (Minn.) *Press*, defender of salary-grabs, makes this remark:

> Mr. Congressman Spear, of Pennsylvania, undoubtedly realizes now, what a good many other Congressmen have suspected, that it is a good time for back-pay grabbers to keep still in meetings of the people. At the Democratic Convention at Wilkesbarre yesterday, Mr. Spear made a most humiliating appeal to his political friends not to inflict punishment for his action in receiving back-pay, but without effect. He was almost unanimously refused the Chairmanship of the Convention, and compelled to withdraw his name to escape further ignominy.

—The South Bend *Register* (founded by Schuyler Colfax) says to Oliver P. Morton: "Better late than never." S. C. didn't get any in that salary-lift.

—Earle S. Youmans publishes a letter in the Winona *Republican* to suggest that the Owatonna Convention of Minnesota farmers (Sept. 2) nominate for State Treasurer Edward W. Dyke, the incumbent, appointed upon the painful developments of last winter, and overslaughed in the Republican Convention by the same old ring-masters who have run Munch and Seeger and the Treasury all to destruction. Mr. Youmans says:

> The farmers of Minnesota have very little interest in the nationality of the candidate for Treasurer, but as tax-payers they have a profound interest in his fitness for the position. In the candidacy of Mr. Dyke they have the highest assurances of his eminent qualifications; in that of Mr. Grinager [a Norwegian nominated by the Republicans], nothing but the endorsement of a political convention. . . No more conclusive evidence of the utter demoralization of the Republican and Democratic parties can be offered than the fact that they have come to be recognized by their manipulators and leaders as simply agencies through which to obtain office, and thereby, either legitimately or otherwise, to make money.

—A leading Republican politician said to us the other day: "I have been to every post-office in the county, and I say to you the farmers' party will touch bottom in but two precincts. Party lines will be drawn tighter this fall than ever before." There is food for reflection in this, for the producers and laborers of the county.—*McLean County (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—Some of our Democratic friends are puzzling their heads to know why it is that certain persons, members of the Republican Court-House Ring, have lately taken so much interest in them, and why they seem to be so solicitous in regard to the future welfare of themselves and their party.—*Princeton (Ill.) Tribune.*

—If there is anything which the masses of the people heartily desire, it is open-handed fairness in political action. And the corollary of this is that the masses have a supreme hate for masked and cunning schemes. Such means are proved in the whole history of our past as always bearing only mischievous fruit which was sure ruin to those who partook.—*Waterloo (Iowa) Courier.*

—The very foundation idea of the new-party movement is to escape the clutches of the ring-masters of the old packed and drilled party organizations, and thus far it is a success. It is on account of the fact that the rings and cliques governed the other two parties that the farmers' granges and clubs concluded that it was easier to form a party of their own than to meet the ring and clique champions in their fortifications, where they had been drilling and preparing for years.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The farmers and laboring men will move forward to certain victory in a cause that is founded upon eternal justice and right, a cause that must succeed, or they go down to bankruptcy and ruin.—*Ford County (Ill.) Journal.*

—There is not a farmer in the land who will allow his political prejudices to steal his pocket-book.—*Lincoln (Ill.) Statesman.*

—We want to "live and let live." We want to break the power of rings and monopolies. Now is an auspicious time. Let wisdom, firmness, and prudence mark every step, and the end we all aim at will be reached.—*Canton (Ill.) Register.*

—We see a disposition on the part of many, in this county, to force the Farmers' party into a separate party organization, in opposition to the organized political parties. But the real object of this intention is opposition to the Republican party.—*Danville (Ill.) Commercial.*

—The living questions now before the Western people are all financial questions. The old questions, which appealed to men's consciences, have been settled. Voters can no longer be controlled by a mere appeal to their passions, but they, like monopolists, begin to see money in everything, and will support the man for office who will save their money. The tariff question is uppermost in their minds, and they openly declare that they will support only men for Congress who will oppose a protective tariff.—*McLeansboro (Ill.) Times.*

—The palmy days of the political demagogue and boomerang are ended. The janus-faced dodger, who can run two conventions—who can sing "Good God, good devil" in the same breath—and fugle the township delegate election, may now retire to his merited obscurity.—*Gilman (Ill.) Star.*

—Heretofore the politicians have made the selections, and the farmers and mechanics have furnished the votes. Now, why not let them make the selections as well? Mr. Politician, you had better stand back, for you will soon hear something '*drap!*'—*Rockford (Ill.) Journal.*

—This movement was not organized by politicians to advance personal interests, but was inaugurated by a class of people who, more than all other classes, trades, and professions, have been discriminated against by the capitalist legislation of Legislatures controlled by railroads and monopolies.—*Rensselaer (Ind.) Union.*

—The spirit of Mammon has fearfully demoralized American politics; and I know of no influence that can more successfully check and hedge this spirit than the success of this new and almost great National movement.—*James Shaw, to Carroll County (Ill.) Grangers.*

—The people have let the Ben Butlers, the Matt Carpenters, and tools and knaves be elected to Congress, year after year, who sell out to the protection-robbers and the monopolists. It is time that the men who pay the taxes, and make the country, see that this thieving is stopped.—*Jonesboro (Ill.) Gazette.*

—It is not, therefore, a matter of wonder, if the farmers once cut the thread of patience and make a strike against both political parties. No one can deny that the Republican majority in Congress, in a most unjust manner, have ignored the rights and claims of the farmers and trampled them under foot. The discontent of the farmers is, therefore, not wholly unexplained; and it will be dangerous to ignore or lightly heed the mutterings of the storm which is rapidly gathering strength, and is, in fact, already assuming gigantic proportions.—*Carmi (Ill.) Courier.*

—This great social and political upheaval has a significance. It means distrust in the public administration; it means condemnation of rings and cliques; it signifies a dissolution of the existing political organizations; it portends an exterminating warfare against corruption wherever manifested; it foretells the downfall of a class of men who, thrown to the surface at a time of a great social disturbance, have ridden the waves of passion to position and fortune, to the detriment of the general interest.—*Maquoketa (Iowa) Sentinel.*

—For the time being the monopolists are masters of the situation. They can purchase legislators and own Judges; but in the end they will wish they had taken counsel of discretion. When this demand for justice has become a violent struggle for justice, the monopolies, with all their Legislatures and courts, will be trampled under the foot of the people's indignation. If necessary, *the roads will be confiscated*, and all talk about the injustice of such a policy will be laughed at; if necessary, Judges who decide the law in the interest of concentrated wealth will be pushed from the bench; and if necessary, the sword will plead the cause of the people and punish their enemies even if it should afterwards devour the classes who invoked its aid in opposition to the abuses which monopoly is piling upon the country. History teaches us examples.—*Cairo (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The managers of railroad companies ought to remember that the people are in no mood to be trifled with just now.—*Decatur (Ill.) Republican.*

—The hue and cry sought to be raised against the Granges on account of the increased freight charges under the new Railroad law is no point at all. They demanded a Railroad law that would correct these abuses and extortions, and they intend to send legislators to Springfield who can, and will, make a law that will meet the case.—*Mason City (Ill.) Independent.*

—Those parties who ridicule the so-called "farmers' uprising" forget that it is the result of stern necessity, and the farmers are only doing what other classes would do in like circumstances. They also forget how generally exorbitant rates effect the Western producer. Every additional fraction of a cent charged for freights, causes a proportional reduction of his income, while the price for all material used in his family that is grown, mined or made outside of his own community, is proportionately increased. . . . It will be seen hereafter, that the farmers of the West have inaugurated one of the most important and popular reforms of the age, and one that in the end must prove successful.—*Fairbury (Ill.) Independent.*

## HOMES FOR HOMELESS GIRLS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: It is with feelings of sympathy and sorrow prompting me that I venture to address you in behalf of the deserving homeless girls in this city, who are dependent upon the small income their long hours of weary labor bring, to meet the necessary expenses of living; and, in calling your attention to this matter I trust, through your paper, you will awaken in the minds of the public an interest in their behalf. For there is no more worthy or holy work either individual or association can engage in, than assisting in lessening the burden these girls have to carry, and setting in their now cheerless sky the star of Hope, to cheer and encourage them. And whoever does this can rest assured of meeting with the approval of the good angels above, fully as much as in sending across wide oceans assistance to those who are no kin to us.

There are many, very many, girls in our city who are not able to realize over $5 and $6 per week for their clerking, copying, and sewing, in stores and dress-making establishments; and this, bear in mind, only for about two-thirds of the year,—for, during the dull seasons, they have no employment. And, as there is but one institution in this city professing to be carried on for their benefit, namely: the Woman's Home, on Jackson street, and as that charges about $4 per week for boarding, you see the outlook for girls earning $5 or $6, with one-third lost time, saying nothing of sickness, &c., is not of a very cheering character. It does seem as though there ought to be, while provisions are cheap as at present, quiet, pleasant places where girls of this class could obtain board for $2.50 per week; and, where as many congregate as do frequently at the "Home," even that rate would pay a profit. But that should not be wished for. The end to be obtained should be merely to pay expenses,—not to accumulate profits out of charges taken from the hard-earned wages of these poorly-paid, industrious girls.

Why cannot the great and good institution known as the "Christian Union" take hold of this affair, and cheer up the hearts of hundreds of worthy girls who are trying to take care of themselves with the proceeds of their labor, by offering them cheerful, pleasant homes at a price corresponding with their income? It would be a true Christian act,—such an one as, 'twould seem, if standing on the record above to the credit of any individual or association, would offset many a shortcoming.

If Homes of this character had existed in the past, they would have taken away the occasion of the fall of many a discouraged and desponding one, who, without work or home, listened to the false representations of sympathy and interest manifested by some heartless man, and, while listening and confiding, was ruined and cast away, like a wreck on the beach, enduring until the pitiless storms of sorrow and regret, continually beating around and against her, eventually obliterated the last trace on earth of the once fair, innocent, happy-hearted girl.

God protect these poor girls, for man does not. Is there not in this great city, among its wealthy men, one who will come forward and do this blessed work, which, in return, will strew his pathway with fond and loving prayers, and lay up for him "treasures in Heaven"?

CHICAGO, Aug. 27, 1873. [illegible]

# THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

## Mr. A. C. Hesing Sets the Local Political Pot Boiling.

## Secret Council in the Fifth Avenue Wigwam.

## The Great Chief Summons His Young Men for a "Big Talk."

## Who the Young Men Were, and Where They Have Been Seen Before.

## The Braves of the "Frei Sinniger Buerger" to Be Let In for Some Scalps.

## Full Report of the "Strictly Confidential" Consultation.

Local politics are beginning to assume shape, and in a very short time the hosts will be marshalled for one of the most exciting municipal contests ever fought in Chicago. About two months ago, Mr. Hesing organized the Germans in every ward in the city; meetings were held, and the German heart fired. This was preliminary, and, after organizing a Central German Committee, the leaders rested on their oars. Nothing of a public character has been done since, but sly efforts were made to fuse the Germans and Irish, and it is understood that a compact has been entered into between some of the leaders of these nationalities, to the effect that the Irish shall get all, or nearly all, the offices, Mr. Hesing engaging that the Germans shall do the best part of the voting, and, if the ticket is elected, Mr. Hesing is to be "Bismarck," and boss once more. He is ambitious to be again dictator, to compel men to obey his nod and beck, to order the course of events, and, though he does not desire to hold a single office, he does desire to control every office in the city and county. This is a reasonable aspiration for a man, and nobody can blame Mr. Hesing for trying to win if he can.

Since the return of Dan O'Hara, there have been conclaves and consultations, and it is pretty safe to say that the slate is already made. These private talks resulted in a meeting yesterday that was intended to be secret, but, when thirty or forty men get together to arrange the destinies of a city like Chicago, every man of them feels his own importance, and every man of them wags his tongue, grows garrulous, and in less than no time every one in the city understands what has taken place. There was commotion in the vicinity of Randolph and LaSalle streets yesterday. Well-known politicians were observed, about 4 o'clock, to be converging towards that point, and a man with half his wits about him was fully justified in arriving at the conclusion that there was something in the wind.

So there was. The fate of the election, perhaps, was at stake, and the fate of numerous aspirants for places of patronage and profit. The meeting was of interest to all citizens, for, while the meeting was held about one hundred feet from the ground, away from the dear people, the people would like to know who were there, what was said, and what is to come out of it—if anything. It was quite a meeting.

Mr. Hesing went there, it is said, in that Republican equipage. The horses are in fine political condition, and were entirely in favor of the fusion. One of the horses is of Irish and the other of German descent, and they advocate union. This is regarded as an augury full of promise. Mr. Hesing looked as handsome and as fine as ever. Perhaps he was a trifle pale about the gills, but that is not to be wondered at when the impending duel is borne in mind. Mr. Bernard G. Caulfield, stately and dignified, went toward the rendezvous, and clean-shaven, good-looking Mr. Onahan followed him up the stairs. Dan O'Hara was on hand as rubicund and as good-humored as ever, and Tom Brennan, reticent and shrewd Tom, in that inevitable suit of gray, was there too, and so was Mr. Tom Moran, the lawyer. Phil Conley, with all the prestige of the St. Charles, and of an old citizen and war-horse of the Democracy, gave wise counsel, and the tall, comely, Grecian-featured, practical Michael Keeley, sanctioned the movement by his presence. Then Alderman McAvoy, short and stout, accompanied a gold-headed stick up to the top of the 100 steps of stairs. Major McClure, the indomitable and keen McClure, one of the Irish leaders on the North Side, was in all his glory. Col. Arno Voss, with his bushy head, and Gen. Lieb, with his becoming moustache, represented the anti-Hesing Germans. Bob Kenny, of much political fame in North Chicago—an old line Democrat, and a brave, outspoken Irishman, looked neat, though warm, as he mopped his massive brow with a new white handkerchief. Hank Ackhoff, the irrepressible Hank, whose speeches in the Board of Supervisors are remembered with dread by unhappy reporters, also climbed to the cock-loft, where he found his old pal and comrade in Republican Conventions, Julius Rosenberg, quietly seated on a chair, probably smoking a cigar—three for a quarter—and waiting with the patience of a statesman for the hall to open. Mr. A. B. Michelson was around. It would not do to omit mentioning that Alderman McCaffrey, whilom of the Eighteenth Ward, got off some eloquence, and that Charley Dennihey sweated in that close room in the cause of a downtrodden and oppressed municipality. Dr. Luthardt, the County Apothecary, suffered in the same glorious cause. This chronicle would be imperfect if the name of Peter Hand—the same old Peter that we wot of this many a year—were omitted. Peter's name must be included. Here it is again—Peter Hand. But why continue this catalogue. Has not the composition of the meeting been sufficiently indicated by the names that have been given. The curious antiquarian in search of other names can find them by getting a list of the delegates who have attended Republican Conventions for years, and, after sorting them, pick out all the German names. They were all there. Every man who has followed the fortunes of Mr. Hesing since the war days, his personal body-guard, those he used to carry out his plans, they were all there—every mother's son of them—barring those who have gone to another world, and, undoubtedly, their spirits were hovering round the skylight, anxious to get in. The antiquarian having exhausted the Republican Conventions, can then turn to the Democratic Conventions, and from the list of delegates pick out the balance of the crowd.

It must have been quite a meeting, considering the number of persons who entered the portals of that building, and their interest in the cause of "reform" may be measured by the number of steps which they climbed to reach the rendezvous.

What took place in that Holy of Holies is supposed to be a mystery, but, as we said before, men cannot bear the weight of an impending political convulsion on their minds without becoming more garrulous than women. It may be mentioned, too, that a reporter of the *Staats Zeitung* entered the building, and, it is understood, took notes of the meeting. Now, it is possible to forgive Mr. Hesing his political aberrations, but nothing can atone for an attempt to "scoop" all the English morning papers. That is a mortal sin, and cannot be condoned. Why should a reporter for his family journal be invited, and none other of the craft? Perhaps Mr. Hesing forgot—for great men are apt to be absent-minded—that a waiting world opened their papers this morning to hear what this important and secret political gathering did in their Star Chamber session.

Well, by all accounts they did nothing of much moment. Of course, every man made a speech, some made two speeches, some three, some a dozen. They were all ardent, fiery, brimming with wit, sarcasm, invective, smiles, and other ingredients of great orations. By all accounts, Col. Voss was in the chair, and Mr. Onahan Secretary. By all accounts, a committee of ten, including three Irishmen, three Americans, one Scandinavian, one Frenchman, and one colored gentleman, were appointed to select a Central Committee of other nationalities—one from each Ward—to co-operate with the German Central Committee, and adopt measures to make "Rome howl." By all accounts, Mr. Keeley was on the Committee from the West Side, Charley Dennihey from the North Side, a German gentleman from the South Side. Then Mr. Matson, Police Court Clerk, was put on to represent the Scandinavians, and Mr. H. D. King to look after the welfare of the colored saloon-keepers. The Frenchman is in abeyance, and so are the Americans, it being rather hard to find them. By all accounts, there will be a mass-meeting shortly, and there will be speeches, and a ticket will be nominated, and then will "Rome howl" in earnest.

The analytic mind naturally began to examine the elements composing the meeting, and, politicians' minds being of the analytic order, no sooner had they descended to the street than they began to cogitate and draw inferences as the legitimate result of their mental calculations. Setting out with the fundamental proposition that the candidates should be chosen from the meeting, a ticket was soon made up by "the boys." Of course, "the boys" can manufacture all the slates they please out of that inner consciousness, but that won't do them any good if it does not please the bosses. The talk that was most likely to be true ran something in this wise: There's McAvoy for Mayor—he was up-stairs; there's Dan O'Hara for City Treasurer—he was up-stairs; there's Mr. Onahan for Comptroller—he was up-stairs; there's Tom Moran for City Attorney—he was up-stairs; there's Mr. Keeley for County Treasurer—he was up-stairs; there's Austin Dogle for Clerk of the Criminal Court—he wasn't up stairs, but Dan was, and that's the same thing; there's Arno Voss for Corporation Counsel—he was up-stairs; there's Peter Hand for County Clerk—he was up-stairs; there's Julius Rosenberg, Albert Michelson, Bob Kenny, and Ald. McCaffrey, for County Commissioners—they were all up-stairs; there were twenty men for Aldermen—they were up stairs; there were twenty more to fill the remaining offices—and they were all up stairs.

## THE LAW-COURTS.

### An Uneventful Day—No Judges, and Not a Single Sensation—The Courts in Brief—New Suits.

Harriet A. Edgerton on Saturday petitioned the Superior Court for divorce from her husband, John M. Edgerton. The papers were whisked off by the attorney, A. Goodrich, before any of the reporters could see them. This is the same attorney one of whose cases has been prominently brought before the public in which an information for perjury is likely to be laid. He has made himself conspicuous as almost the only attorney in the city who finds it necessary for successful practice to cause the papers filed to disappear from the Clerk's office before the representatives of the daily press can come around. In the case in question, the wife brings suit for divorce against the husband on the ground that he has deserted her. In spite of the desertion, the husband enters his appearance to defend (!), and this little formality being disposed of, the attorney has the leave of Court to rush the case away from the Clerk's office to the Judge, and, upon the order of the latter, to the Master, when, of course, everything will be proved inside of six hours.

On Saturday the County Agent filed a petition in the Circuit Court for the speedy trial by jury of Mrs. Teofil Sloma, for insanity, on the information of the County Physician that it is an urgent case. The woman lives at No. 146 Ingraham street, and her insanity is said to have arisen from the effects of puerperal fever.

Henry L. Butler, Jonathan Brown, and Oliver M. Clapp, partners, on Saturday commenced suit in the Superior Court against E. P. Sawyer and Albert Sawyer, in assumpsit, $7,000 damages.

In Thompson v. Sims, the Cottage Grove grocery row, the recent default and decree were on Saturday set aside on affidavits filed, and leave given to Sims to file a cross-bill.

Samuel G. and Marian J. Taylor, on Saturday, filed a distress warrant in the Superior Court against the property of Boyington & Killam, of No. 70 North Clark street, for $400 rent, claimed to be due up to the 1st of August. An affidavit of non-residence, affirming that the defendants have departed from the State, was also filed.

The Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company, on Saturday, commenced suit in the Circuit Court against L. P. Eastman, in assumpsit, $1,000 damages.

In the matter of The People of the State of Illinois, for the re-establishment and reproduction of destroyed maps or plats, the State's Attorney, on Saturday, filed an information in the Circuit Court for the re-establishment and production of the destroyed maps of Whittier's Subdivision of part of Sec. 24, 37, 14.

George Eager, on Saturday, commenced suit, in the Circuit Court, against Henry H. Pond, in trespass, $1,500 damages.

Royal B. Barnes, on Saturday, filed distress warrant, in the Circuit Court, against the property of Lewis Barnett, clothier, etc., 42 West Randolph street, for unpaid rent, $332.32. Barnett afterwards replevined the property, as will be seen by the Superior Court suits.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—8,302—The Goss & Phillips' Manufacturing Co. v. L. P. Eastman; assumpsit, $1,000. 8,303—In the matter of the application of the People of the State of Illinois; petition to reproduce and re-establish maps. 8,304—George Eager v. Henry H. Pond; trespass, $1,500. 8,305—Appeal. 8,306—Petition of County Agent for jury to try insanity of Mrs. Teofil Sloma. 8,307—Royal B. Barnes v. Lewis Barnett; distress for rent. 8,308—Rockwood W. Hosmer v. Theodore E. Imhof and Charles E. Ertz; assumpsit, $300. 8,309—Appeal. 8,310—Andrew J. Maynard and John S. Cooper v. Peter Burns; assumpsit, $200. 8,311—Appeal. 8,312—Winfield F. Osgood et al. v. Rufus A. Rice et al.; petition for specific performance. 8,313—Samuel A. Tolman and John A. King v. R. W. Good; assumpsit, $250. 9,314—Albert N. Webster and Porter G. Eastman v. J. W. Culton and Harold Sprague; assumpsit, $600. 8,315—Henry L. Butler, Jonathan Brown, and Oliver M. Clapp, partners, v. E. P. Sawyer and Albert Sawyer; assumpsit, $7,000. 8,316—McLachlan Bros. v. A. J. M. French et al.; petition for mechanic's lien on the southwest corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue. 8,317—Appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,853—Harriet A. v. John M. Edgerton; bill for divorce on the ground of desertion. 44,854—Lewis Barnett v. Royal B. Barnes, David Ford and D. C. McLean; replevin of forty-three beaver overcoats and twenty-seven pea jackets, valued at $1,000. 44,855—Samuel G. and Marion J. Taylor v. Boyington & Killam; distress for rent. 44,858—Appeal. 44,859—William A. A. Perkins v. John C. Phillips; assumpsit, $500. 44,860—Appeal. 44,861—Appeal. 44,862—Appeal.

## LAFAYETTE BANQUET.

The Committee of Arrangements for the banquet to be given on Friday evening next, in honor of the birth of Lafayette, met yesterday, and agreed upon the following programme of toasts:

Address by the President, Dr. Carr.
The Memory of Lafayette: United States Senator John A. Logan.
The United States of America: Gov. John L. Beveridge.
The Republic of France: M. Theodore Geroult.
The President of the United States: Music.
Our Guests: P. F. Rofinot, President of French Benevolent Society.
The Army and Navy: Gen. John McArthur.
Chicago: Gen. I. N. Stiles.
The Press: Elias Colbert.
The Ladies: Robert Hervey, Esq.

### Chicago & Evansville Short Line.

Seventy-five miles saved! Commencing Sept. 1, 1873, the Woodruff improved rotunda parlor and sleeping-coaches will run on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, from Chicago to Evansville via Terre Haute. These cars leave the depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, at 5 p. m. daily (Sundays excepted), and are not surpassed for elegance and comfort. This is the only Company running through cars to Terre Haute, Vincennes, and Evansville. Tickets and sleeping-car accommodation can be secured at No. 168 Washington street, and at depot.

### Notice of Bank Removal.

About Dec. 1, our South Side Bank will occupy the new Bank Building, No. 100 Washington street, which is being erected for us, under our supervision, with especial reference to the accommodation of our business. Preston, Kean, & Co.

—Another suit has been commenced against Warren County, in the United States Court at Chicago, by one of the "bloated bondholders." George O. Marcy, of Massachusetts, calls on the Board of Supervisors for $20,000. This is the third suit commenced on the railroad coupons, the total claim being $62,000. There will be a big bill of costs, to say nothing about principal and interest, for somebody to pay.—*Monmouth (Ill.) Atlas.*

## HYDE PARK.

### Meeting of the Board of Trustees—A Variety of Business Transacted.

The Hyde Park Trustees had a long session on Saturday afternoon and evening. The Belt Railway and Transfer Company were requested to be more definite in the location of the right of way asked for; and through Mr. Taylor, their engineer, made a long statement of their organization, means, proposed objects, etc., and could not name the route they desired to take more definitely until they had ascertained what terms could be made with the owners of property.

A petition was also presented from the Directors of the Chicago Transfer Railway and Clearing-House Company for the right to construct a railway along Seventy-first street from State to the Illinois Central Railroad.

Both of these Companies wish to construct railroads to encircle Chicago, from South Shore to Lake-View, and to further a ready transfer of cars from one road to another, and easy access to the city for all suburban places.

It was ordered that a sixty-foot sidewalk be constructed on the east side of Hyde Park avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-fifth streets, by the owners of property, on or before Oct. 1.

The attorney was directed to prepare ordinances for special assessments to locate grade and ditch on Seventy-third street, from Stony Island avenue to Lake Michigan; Eldred avenue, from Seventy-first street to South Chicago avenue; South Chicago avenue, from Hyde Park avenue extension to Calumet River; also, to be covered with broken stone sixteen feet wide, and to straighten Sixty-third street to its proper line on the south line of Section 15, 38, 14, from State street to Indiana avenue.

The alley in Block 1, Brookline, was declared to be vacated.

Plans were presented for a float and draw-bridge over the Calumet River, and in view of the emergency, the Committee on Streets were authorized to contract for and have the same built without delay.

Permission was granted J. R. Hoxie to construct a regulation sidewalk, under direction of the Superintendent, on Forty-fifth street, from State to Michigan avenue.

John Hogan was appointed regular policeman in the northwest district.

Bills were ordered to be paid, $1,041.31, and bills presented and referred, $8,710.26.

Estimates were reported and confirmed on the following improvements:

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak street and Drexel avenue | $8,500 |
| Washington avenue, Forty-ninth to Fifty-seventh street | 5,000 |
| Hyde Park avenue, Thirty-ninth to Fifty-seventh street | 3,000 |
| Egandale avenue, Forty-fifth to Fifty-first street | 1,200 |
| Total | $17,700 |

Dr. E. Bert, who had been employed by President Cady as cholera physician in connection with the Town of Lake, had found the disease in one house, but by removal of the patient to the hospital, and the free use of disinfectants, the plague was stayed.

A conference had been had with the Trustees of Lake on the subject of joint use of water from the Hyde Park Water-Works, and the Committee on Public Grounds were appointed to confer with them again to a final result.

The Hyde Park Water-Works are progressing; the filter crib and connecting pipe to the river are to be finished in about two weeks.

The saloon-keepers had formed a league to resist the Liquor law; fifteen had waited on President Cady and tendered him the price of last year's license—$30 each; five others had deposited $100 each, in compliance with this year's law, and petitions were presented from the following for saloon licenses under the present rules for the Board: Pearce & Benjamin, Hyde Park House; Charles McGraw, Kinnally & Burke, Charles LaFleur, Patrick J. Geary, Henry Wendt, Francis Abel, and Breene & Langan.

Hubbard's Subdivision of Lots 4 and 5, in Block 3 of M. S. Patrick's Subdivision of 13 acres of Section 5, 38, 14, was approved.

Petitions were presented from J. Campbell to have the use of triangle lot next north of Drexel Boulevard for coal and wood office; from Capt. Binford, for horse and buggy for use of police force; from J. K. Cross, to furnish the village with patent globe gas-burners; from numerous real estate dealers, for unlimited license to nail up "for sale" signs, and for remission of a fine imposed on J. J. Lallack, for driving on a parkway; and were all referred to the Committees.

The Special Committee on Construction of Water-Works were discharged, and the whole subject was permanently put in charge of the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

Ordinances were adopted establishing the grade of Madison avenue sewer; for the construction of nine-inch pipe from Forty-seventh to Forty-eighth street; twelve-inch to Forty-ninth street; eighteen-inch to Fiftieth street, and two-feet brick sewer thence to its connection with Fifty-first street sewer, with all necessary man-holes, catch-basins, and traps. Messrs. Stebbings, Barney, and Gray were appointed Commissioners to estimate the cost.

Adjourned to Tuesday evening, Sept. 2, at 7 o'clock.

## THE BALL FIELD.

Last Thursday afternoon, at Philadelphia, in the presence of about 1,200 spectators, was played the sixth championship game between the Philadelphias, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn. The weather was delightful, and the Philadelphias took the lead at the start and won easily, their fielding and batting being much superior to that of their opponents. The Atlantics failed to make a base-hit in the first six innings. In the seventh they had a streak of luck, making four bases and scoring three runs, of which they earned one.—which was all that they managed to score in the game. The good batting of the Philadelphias, assisted by fielding errors and two bases on balls called, enabled them to add eight runs to their score in the first and seventh innings, which gave the score a one-sided appearance. The catching of Malone and the third-base playing of Ferguson were the most noticeable features of the fielding, the latter making one of the most brilliant stops and throws-to-first ever witnessed, and which elicited great applause from all on the ground. The following is a summary of the game:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 27.—Sixth game of the championship series between the Philadelphias, of Philadelphia, and Atlantics, of Brooklyn:

| *Philadelphia.* | R | B | P | A | *Atlantic.* | R | B | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cuthbert, l. f. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Barlow, c. | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Wood, 2 b. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | Pearce, s. s. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Malone, c. | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | Boyd, r. f. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Meyerle, 3 b. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Ferguson, 3 b. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Bechtel, r. f. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Burdock, 2 b. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Fulmer, s. s. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Britt, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Treacy, c. f. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | Dehlman, 1 b. | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Devlin, 1 b. | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | Pabor, l. f. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Zettlein, p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | Remsen, c. f. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Total | 11 | 12 | 27 | 12 | Total | 3 | 5 | 27 | 11 |

RUNS SCORED.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphias | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | —11 |
| Atlantics | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | —3 |

*Runs Earned*—Philadelphia, 3; Atlantic, 1.
*Bases on Errors*—Philadelphia, 7; Atlantic, 2.
*Umpire*—John P. Sensenderfer, of Atlantics.
*Time of Game*—One hour and thirty minutes.

## PERSONAL.

E. S. Goodrich, of St. Paul, is at the Pacific.

Frank Smith, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

Count Desfoures, of Austria, is at the Pacific.

E. W. Emery, of California, is at the Pacific.

G. H. Wilmarth, of Liverpool, is at the Sherman.

Jacob Nutter, of San Francisco, is at the Sherman.

E. L. Ford, of New York City, is at the Sherman.

George G. Webster, of San Francisco, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. C. T. Ranson, of Iowa, is at the Pacific.

G. W. Dillingham, of New York, is at the Pacific.

H. C. Hinman, of Louisville, Ky., is at the Sherman.

Geo. W. Berrigo, of the Galesburg *Free Press*, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Geoorge A. Brackett, Mayor of Minneapolis, Minn., is at the Pacific.

Among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House yesterday were the following: The Hon. William E. Henry, Joliet; A. P. Hodges, Buffalo; James Humphrey, Fort Wayne; A. B. Rogers, St. Paul; H. H. Savage, New York; J. E. Geppert, St. Louis; N. Bouse, St. Paul; W. Stahle, Kansas; F. Smiley, Robertson House, Joliet; Thomas Taylor, *Journal*, Fort Wayne; and George R. Davis, New York.

Matt Carpenter is to make an agricultural address at Rockford, Ill., Sept. 15.

Fred O'Donnell has vacated his place on the Anti-Monopoly State ticket, in Iowa, being under age for Lieutenant-Governor.

Bishop Randall, of Colorado, while in Wind River Valley, escaped being interviewed by the Hair-takers, by being one hour in advance.

The *Soir* newspaper mentions a report that M. Gambetta is about to marry the only daughter of Col. Bochereau Deufort, the defender of Belfort.

Johannes Schelkughwankilsti and Miss Przbyloweiz were married at Leavenworth, the other day, and the Town Clerk who made out the license has had cramps ever since.

Senator Morton has abandoned the Ohio canvass on account of hoarseness contracted while answering questions about his share in the salary-steal.—*Terre Haute Gazette.*

The great-grandfather, grandfather, and uncle of Miss Jennie Burham, who was drowned in Grand Bay, at Newmarket, N. H., were drowned in the same bay, within a mile of where her body was found.

Ex-Judge A. S. Van Dyke, of Winnebago County, Ill., has been brought home from Little Bock, Ark., whither he fled in mental distress about his accounts, some two weeks since.

The Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, of Pennsylvania is Frank M. Hutchinson, of Allegheny County, son-in-law of Gen. George W. Cass, and now Secretary of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

A woman in Mississippi asked Gov. Power for his autograph, and on receiving it attached it to a pardon for her son, who had been sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. The young man got out and has fled from the State.

Gen. Von Manteufel will, after the complete evacuation of the French territory, be appointed to the command of an army corps to be formed of those corps of which the army of occupation was composed—viz., the Second, Third, and Tenth. He will also be promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal.

## A GREAT SILVER COUNTRY.

### What Mr. Borden, of Highland Park, Saw While at Silver City, New Mexico.

Mr. H. Borden, a resident of Highland Park, after an absence of over four months from his home and friends, has just arrived from Silver City, New Mexico, whither he went last spring, expecting to locate there in the manufacture of fire-brick, which are required in the smelting of the silver ores found in that vicinity. On arriving at the town, he investigated the matter of clay deposits, and discovered, after an extended search, that no fire-clay could be found. He was under the necessity, then, of returning home, though reluctantly, for the silver found there, he says, is ten fold more abundant than his most sanguine hopes had led him to believe before starting. He says no one that has not seen them can realize the richness and extent of these silver producing ores, and it is astonishing that capitalists seeking investments in paying operations should overlook these important fields for speculation and production. Though these mines of silver are situated in a barren country, and away from railroads, $5,000 to $10,000 would set up the necessary machinery on the ground in working order, and pay from 25 to 50 per cent per month on the investment.

Mexican labor can be got in abundance at $1 to $1.25 per day. A plenty of good water at the town and in the mining district can be got by digging from 15 to 20 feet. Groceries there are scarce, and very high-priced, while beef of the best quality is to be had at 6 and 8 cents per pound. Flour $15 to $20 per barrel.

Mr. Borden informs us that the mines that are now in operation are being worked only enough to hold them and live from the proceeds, as the men who own them have not means to procure good machinery, but are using the most crude and wasteful contrivances to extract the metal. The returns that would flow to those who shall go there soon with good machinery and capital to work with, would be enormous. Poor men have brought poor machinery into these mines, or none at all, as in some cases a single man is holding a dozen claims, and is not able to develop one, and the production is small in consequence; but the extent of the mines is beyond calculation. Any child, he says, can get a mine there, so plentiful are the leads of silver, but capital is required to develop this vast wealth.

In speaking of climate, Mr. B. states that it is superb. And he would have staid there to carve out a fortune in silver if he had had the means to put up some big machinery. His brick machines he left there, and expects to dispose of them as soon as the Texas Pacific Railroad penetrates that section of country, which will be not more than two years, perhaps sooner, and will run within 30 miles of Silver City. This road will carry with it a stream of capital and enterprise that will open up this wonderful country.

Any one who may be desirous of knowing more of the particulars of his trip, and chances there, can see Mr. Borden at his home at Highland Park, where he will cheerfully give all information and show some rich specimens of silver ore.

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

John Frink, of No. 786 Archer avenue, was thrown from a vehicle yesterday afternoon with such violence that he shortly afterwards died from the effects of the injuries received.

The alarm which was sounded from Box 146 at 5 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire in a frame building on Chestnut street, between LaSalle and Clark, occupied as a carpenter-shop by J. S. Bast. Damage to the extent of $825 was done. No insurance.

James and Michael Morrissey, brothers, residing at No. 173 North Elizabeth street, quarreled yesterday morning, at about half-past 9, and James stabbed Michael in the left arm with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Sergeant James Garrity arrested the would-be fratricide, and locked him up in the Union Street Station. The cause of the quarrel was a disagreement on family matters.

Frederick Sullivan, a boy 15 years of age, whose parents reside corner of Alexander and Bushnell streets, was drowned yesterday morning foot of Polk street, while bathing in the lake. Contrary to the advice of several who saw the danger of bathing in water as rough as the lake was yesterday, he ventured outside the basin, and was dashed against the breakwater. A humane lady who was witness of the catastrophe vainly entreated a boatman who was within 30 yards of the drowning boy to go to his rescue. That individual, however, refused to move, giving as reason that he had repeatedly warned the boys of the danger of bathing outside the breakwater, and if they disregarded his advice and paid the penalty of their folly, it served them right. The body has not yet been recovered.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* of Friday last says: "A day or two ago a woman applied to Dr. Cantwell for medical treatment and support at the expense of Scott County. She was troubled with dropsy, she said,—and did look like a dropsy patient. "Where did you come from?" "Chicago." "How long have you lived in Chicago?" "About eight years." "Have you no home there?" "No, I worked out." "How came you to remove to Davenport?" "A physician told me I had better come." "Was he the County Physician?" "Yes." "And an Overseer of the Poor paid your fare, didn't he?" "Yes,"—after much hesitation. Her ailment was not incurable—she could bear a return trip to Chicago very comfortably,—and besides they have a foundling hospital there, a very convenient institution for the woman a couple of months hence. She was put aboard the next eastern train, ticketed for Chicago."

### Brown's Wooden Wedding.

*From the Boston Traveller.*

Brrown, a young insurance friend of ours, who lives in Cambridge, had the fifth anniversary of his wedding occur about a week ago, and his friends determined to celebrate his wooden wedding by a surprise party. Brown came in yesterday and told us how they succeeded. They commenced by sending a servant round with a team to take Brown and his wife out to ride at about 7. Then they began to come with presents and materials for supper. There was a little party of five came first, all laden—hands full. They all got nicely inside the garden gate, which shuts with a spring, when Brown's big mastiff, who is always left unchained in his master's absence, came round the corner and surprised them. One woman stepped on her dress, and in her fall so demoralized a fragile black-walnut book-case she carried that it was afterwards done up in a bundle and presented as kindling wood. Another fellow got safely out of the yard, all but part of his pants, while old Smithers, who weighs 220 pounds, plunged wildly, the eight-gallon pail of ice-cream he carried, through Brown's glass hot-house in the corner of the yard, and surprised some $30 worth of exotics. Finally they fixed things up and got into the house, and as it was about time for Brown's return they commenced laying the supper-table. They got down a tea set of rare china that a friend of Brown's in the trade had loaned him a week before, and broke two pieces, so that Brown has since been obliged to mortgage his hen-house and buy the set; and the comments of Mrs. Brown when she saw the condition of the carpet, were sarcastic in the extreme. Finally as a crowning touch, they tried to hang out Chinese lanterns with the word "Welcome" on them on the porch over the front door. They succeeded in hanging two lanterns, and when they had saved the house from the fiery fiend there wasn't enough porch left to pay for the trouble of trying to hang out any more. Then they sat down and waited for Brown and his wife to come home. We draw the veil over the scene that followed their return. Some scenes are too joyous to be described in cold, cold words.

## FORT SILL.

### Its Rumored Capture Improbable—Location and Description of the Fort and Its Surroundings.

*To the Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph:*

Yesterday's telegraphic rumor of the destruction of Fort Sill may probably be confirmed, but it is not at all probable. In the latter case, if you will just pigeon-hole this communication, to have it ready on the first circulation of a like report hereafter, it may perhaps save some of your readers a little nervousness. The Indian Territory has a considerable area in comparison with the Eastern States, being in ratio to Pennsylvania in square miles as 68,911 to 46,000. Its total population is 59,367. A line cutting off the eastern third would about inclose that portion allotted the semi-civilized and civilized Indians. The remainder of the Territory is occupied by wild tribes to the total number of 34,400, which figures include both sexes and children, and give only about 4,000 warriors. These are supposed to be under the surveillance and guardianship of the regular troops stationed at Camp Supply and Fort Sill. The former is about thirty miles south of the Kansas border, in the northwestern part of the Territory, and in the neighborhood of 300 miles from Fort Sill. It generally accommodates six companies. At present there are there two companies of the Sixth Cavalry, and three companies of the Third Infantry.

Fort Sill can be used as a ten-company post, and is one of the largest in the country. The site was located by Gen. Sheridan, in 1868, and the fort was afterwards erected by the Tenth Cavalry, under command of Gen. Grierson. It is built of stone from quarries on the Post Reservation, and is neatly and substantially built. It is 65 miles north of the Texas border, in the southwest corner of the Territory. The nearest electric station is that of Boggy Station, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 150 miles to the east. The troops stationed there at present are five companies of the Tenth Cavalry, B, G, H, K, and M, one company of the Eleventh, and two of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, with the headquarters of the Tenth Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Davidson commanding.

The word "fort" means nothing, in the sense of fortress or prominent fortification. The buildings are arranged to form four sides of a square, called the parade, from which it is immediately separated by a carriage road, each side being in length about equal to one of our long city blocks. This is the post proper, while the post reservation includes from twenty-four to thirty square miles, upon which are scattered traders' stores, the Indian Agency and pertaining buildings, hay-ricks, grazing-patches, vegetable gardens, etc., etc. The post proper is very nearly in the centre of a square formed by Cache Creek and its tributaries, the main stream running east to the northeastern corner, then coursing due south. Within this outer natural obstacle are placed at some distance from the corners of the post proper small inclosed works of earth, having Gatling guns and howitzers and Napoleons. The sides of the square formed by the buildings are due north and south, east and west. The barracks form the west side, the company officers' quarters the east, field and staff quarters the north, while the south side is composed of three large and three small buildings. The Quartermaster's storehouse is the eastern, headquarter offices and Post Library the centre, while the western is used by the Commissary Department. The guard-house is south of the latter, band barracks of the centre building, and smithery of the Quartermaster's storehouse. The garrison guard on ordinary occasions is composed of two commissioned officers, three non-commissioned officers, and twenty-one men. Besides this guard there is a constant lookout report from a signal station on top of Mount Scott. This mountain is the highest in the immediate vicinity, being about 1,300 feet above the plain. From the station-house on its summit can readily be discovered, on a clear day, parties moving at a distance from 40 to 60 miles. The post proper, at night, is inclosed by a cordon of seven sentinels. The company stables have a constant "stable-guard," and the Indian Agency has an especial detail for its protection.

The day would have to be very murky and the night exceedingly dark, the force the entire fighting population of the Territory, and their boldness beyond anything previously developed, to have captured the post by regular attack. It might, possibly, one chance in a thousand, happen to be executed by treachery and surprise, but such a concerted movement, engaging the number of Indians necessary for its successful culmination, could hardly have taken place without some knowledge, definite or rumored, coming to the military. They have been in the country since 1868, and know their danger. It is more than probable that the story was started to incite mob law along the route Satanta and Big Tree should be traveling at this time on their journey to Fort Sill, to be present at the approaching council.

### Montenegro.

Montenengro, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has begun, under the mild and pacific rule of the new Hospodar, Nikita, himself educated abroad, to throw off the reproach of being the most utterly ignorant part of Christian Europe. Three years since, it is asserted on the best German authority, incredible as it may seem, there were not 150 persons who could read decently in the whole country, and hardly any one who could write. It was also said that few of the parish priests knew anything but their book of prayers, and that only by rote. The first steps toward education were promoted by Russia, which gave, in 1869, a liberal sum toward maintaining a seminary for Greek priests, the Empress having, at the same time, endowed a school for the better class of girls at the Capital. The Hospodar has of late been exerting himself to found a system of parish schools, and thirty of these are already established, in which 2,000 children are receiving instruction.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—11 a. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Flour, 28s 6d@29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 8d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 7d@12s 10d; club, 12s 10d@13s. Pork, 68s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 30—2 p. m.—Consols: Money, 92⅝@92¾; account, 92¾@92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 95¼; do of '67, 95½; 10-40s, 90¼; new 5s, 91¼. Erie opened active and fluctuating at 49¼, and closed at 47⅞.

Sperm Oil—90@91s.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Rentes, 57f 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 6,300 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Cheese, 62s. Cumberlands, 38s; short ribs, 41s. Other articles unchanged.

### Weekly Review of the Albany Live-Stock Market.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Beeves—Although the market opened tamely at the commencement, it was more active towards the finish, and was universally remarked that the steadiness of the market with the amount of business transacted was unprecedented. The average quality of cattle did not come up to the previous week, although many good heads were sold. Brighton, Mass., Rhode Island, and Kentucky were well represented. Good cattle sold fully as high as last week, while common stock were very irregular and sold at various prices. Brighton dealers were eager inquirers, and bought freely, but not on time terms. Receipts for the week were 9,214 head; an excess of 952 head over last week. Embraced in the receipts were several herds of Kentucky and Kansas steers.

The following indicates the main ruling of the market this week: Premium, $6.80@7.00; extra, $6.50@6.75; first quality, $6.00@6.37; second quality, $5.25@5.75; third quality, $4.25@5.00; inferior, $2.25@4.25.

Milch Cows—Two carloads arrived for the week, which were mostly forwarded to Westchester County, and a few head sold to local dealers. Quotations were $35.00@55.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Average quality of sheep good, but market not over extra, prices averaging about the same as last week. Middling quality are quoted at from 3½@5c, and extra from 5@6c; lambs, 6¼@7¼c.

Horses—Offerings larger and more varied.

### New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Business continues active with both agents and jobbers. Cotton goods in spirited request. Bleached shirtings quiet; grades from 12 to 16 scarce. Cotton flannels brisk, especially low qualities. Cotton grain bags active and in short supply. Prints, worsted dress goods, and printed reps very brisk. Fancy cassimeres, black beavers, and repellants selling freely. Wool flannels brisk. Dry goods imports for the week, $2,562,116.

### Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,710; shipments, 3,184; 85 cars by the H. & St. Joe Line. Bulk of receipts are green Texans, for which light demand prevails, and buyers holding off. Sales: Wintered Texan steers, $2.62½@2.95; thorough Texan cows, $1.25@1.50; fair native steers, $4.10.

Hogs—Market inactive, at $3.80.

### The Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Wool moderately active and prices higher; sales of Ohio at 45@58c; Michigan and Wisconsin fine, 48c; Indiana tub, 53½@55c; pulled merino, 37@47c; Ohio combing, 63@65c; common, 59c; coarse, 58c; delaine, 53@57c; Noil's domestic fine, 60c; unmerchantable Ohio, 35@37½c; unwashed Ohio, fine, 32@37½c; Indiana a 1 Missouri, 34c; Indiana, 30c; Western low, 32½c.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Wool has been excited for the past few days, and prices have advanced for all grades, the largest business done for months. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece, medium, treble extra, and pick-lock, at 40@57½c, medium extra and double extra Michigan, 46@50c; Wisconsin, New York, and Indiana, 45@48c; combing and delaine, 52@60c; tub, 45@54c; Western, Colorado, Nevada, Kansas, and Texas unwashed, 23@37½c; superfine and extra pulled, 40@56c.

### The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active, but holders very firm; receipts, 13,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.10@5.65; common to good extra, $6.35@6.65; good to choice, $6.70@7.50; white wheat extra, $7.50@8.60; Ohio extras, $6.45@8.60; St. Louis, $6.75@10.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat firmer but less active; receipts, 107,000 bu; inferior spring, $1.40@1.45; new No. 2 Chicago, $1.56; common No. 3 spring, $1.46@1.48; No. 2 and No. 3 spring mixed, $1.53; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.57; new, $1.58; new winter red, $1.65. Rye quiet and firm; Western and State, 94@97c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn opened a shade better, but closed quiet; receipts, 264,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 57@58c; sail do, 59@60c; high mixed and yellow, 61@63c; white, 66c. Oats quiet; receipts, 60,000 bu; mixed Western, 41½@43c; white, 44@48c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 21c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Steady at 27½@30c; Orinoco, 25½@27c.

WOOL—Active and strong; Ohio fleece, 50@52c; unwashed fleece, 37½c; pulled, 40@45c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar quiet. Molasses quiet. Rice firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude 6½c; refined, 16¾c.

TURPENTINE—Weak at 43¼@44c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak at $17.50@17.62½. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles firm; long clear, 9c. Lard active and lower; steam, 8½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.10@1.12.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.23½; No. 2, $1.20 cash; $1.16 seller September. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 40½c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 28c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 69c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2, $1.03.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9½c; Oswego, 16½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 200,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 74,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1, $1.45; No. 2, $1.42. Corn firm at 52@53c for low and high mixed. Oats steady; old, 39c; new, 37c.

PETROLEUM—Steady, firm, and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand and tending higher; extra family, $6.75.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $16.50. Bacon firmer, with moderate demand; shoulders, 9¼@9½c; clear rib, 10⅛@10¼c; clear, 10⅝@11c, all packed. Bulk meats quiet and easy; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 9¼@9½c; clear, 9¾@9⅞c, all loose. Lard quiet; tierce, 8¾@9½c; prime steam, 8c.

WHISKEY—Unsettled and lower, at 98@99c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand; 30,000 bu new Chicago spring No. 2 sold at $1.38; 2,000 bu white Michigan at $1.70@1.75. Corn strong and 1c higher for prime; 50,000 bu No. 2 sold at 52c; 18,000 bu rejected at 49c. Oats—Retailing only; scarce.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spring unchanged; No. 2, $1.05; fall active and higher; No. 4 red, $1.21@1.22; No. 3 do, $1.31, generally held at $1.35; No. 2 December, $1.50; sample lots sold at 1½c higher. Corn excited and higher; very unsettled, and little done in a regular way; some early round lots sold at 50@55c, but small lots sold at 50c. At the Call Board there was great excitement, the market being "cornered;" No. 2 opened at 47c, rose to 52½c cash, 43c for Monday's delivery, 44½@44½c for September, 44¾@44¾c for October. Oats excited higher, and unsettled; No. 2 sold at 33@37c, and at the Call Board much excitement prevailed, but not so much as in corn; opened at 36½c advanced to 37½c, closed at 36½c cash; 30c bid for September. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye higher, 63@65c.

WHISKY—$1.02.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Lower, 4¼@4½c.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.62½; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.55; amber Michigan, $1.45½ spot; $1.43½ seller September; No. 1 red, $1.46½; No. 2 do, $1.44½. Corn a shade better; high-mixed, 46½c spot and seller September, 48½c October; low-mixed, 46c; white, 49c; no grade, 45½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 36c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo firm at 4½@4¾c; Oswego, 9@10c; Kingston, 8½@9½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; Wheat, 80,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and strong; choice amber, $1.75@1.78; Indiana and Ohio red, $1.60@1.65. Corn dull; mixed Western, 60@60½c. Oats weak; Western mixed, 43c; white, 44c. Rye dull at 75@85c.

PROVISIONS—A shade firmer with more inquiry. Mess pork nominal at $18.00; bulk shoulders, 8¼@9c; clear rib, 9½c bid, 10c asked. Bacon in better demand; shoulders, 9½@9½c; clear rib, 11@11½c. Sugar cured hams, 15@16½c. Lard dull and nominal at 8½@8½c for Western.

BUTTER—Firm; receipts large; good to fancy, 20@25c.

WHISKY—Firm and scarce at $1.10@1.12.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand, and higher at $6.85@7.00. Wheat firm at $1.33@1.35. Corn firm at 52@53c. Rye firm at 76@78c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Improved feeling. Pork held firmly at $16.12½@16.25, with sales at the inside. Lard quiet; steam held firmly at 8c, with 7⅞c bid for round lots. Bulk meats firmer, with light offerings; shoulders—sales, 8c clear rib, 9½; clear, 9½@9¾c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 9@9½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at 98c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; red, $1.60@1.63; amber, $1.64@1.67; white, $1.75@1.85. Rye—New, 81½c. Corn—Yellow, 62c; white, 45@46c; mixed, 39@41c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11½c; refined, 16½c.

WHISKY—Held at 1.10.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats dull at 43@45c.

BRAN—Quiet at 87@87½c.

HAY—Firmer; prime, $26.00.

WHISKY—Scarce and higher; Louisiana, $1.04; Cincinnati, $1.08.

GROCERIES—Coffee active and higher; common, 21¼@21½c; fair, 21¾@22½c; good, 22¾@23¼c; prime, 23¾@23½c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Dull; sales, 200 bales.

## MARINE.

### Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.............Aug. 31.

Schr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Barge M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr G. B. Robert, Pentwater, tan bark.
Schr W. G. Crosthwaite, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr J. W. Brown, Menominee, lumber.
Schr S. Bates, Sheboygan, lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Cortes, Oswego, coal.
Prop City of Detroit, Buffalo, sundries.
Barge Guiding Star, Bay City, salt.
Prop Japan, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Gem, Pike's Pier, wood.
Scow Granger, Willett's Pier, tan bark.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Canadian Prop Sovereign, Montreal, sundries.
Schr Jos. Dresden, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Ora, St. Joseph, lumber.
Scow William Bates, St. Joseph, wood.
Schr Magdalen, Ludwig's Pier, wood.
Schr Lizzie Doak, Ludington, lumber.
Stm barge Birkhead, Buffalo, coal.
Stm barge J. H. Rutter, Buffalo, coal.
Stm barge Gibhard.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Persia, Milwaukee, wood.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Margaret Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, lumber.
Stm barge Charles Keitz, Manistee, lumber.
Stm barge Harmony, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Florence, McCarter's Pier, tan bark.
Stm barge Clematis, Peshtigo, towing.
Stm barge Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Stm barge Montanas, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr S. C. Baldwin, Escanbia, iron ore.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Java, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Wm. Smith, Carter's Pier, wood.
Prop De Pere, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Foster, Carrol's Pier, wood.
Schr Horace Greeley, Duck Lake, wood.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, wood.
Schr A. M. Beers, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr George Steel, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Jones, Holland, tan bark.
Scow Laurina, Saugatuck, wood.
Stm barge Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr W. C. Hog, Portage Lake, lumber.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cynthia Gordon, St. Joseph, lumber.
Prop Granite State, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rob Roy, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam barge George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Comet, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cuba, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop H. E. Paine, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wm. Barnes, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber.
Stmr John A. Dix, Ludington, towing.
Barge Herschell, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Kate Howard, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Canada, Montreal, sundries.

CLEARED..........Aug. 30.

Schr A. C. Albrecht, Buffalo, 15,400 bu rye.
Schr Bahama, Buffalo, 21,510 bu corn.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 450 dry hides and sundries.
Bark Maria Martin, Buffalo, 37,688 bu corn.
Schr Pilgrim, Ludington, 1,000 bu oats.
Schr John Miner, Buffalo, 20,200 bu corn.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, 40,000 bu oats, 18,200 bu corn, 1,000 brls soup, 250 tons railroad iron.
Schr Schuylkill, Erie, 31,000 bu wheat.
Barge M. R. Robertson, Collingwood, 16,855 bu corn.
Schr Adirondack, Buffalo, 18,237 bu corn, 14,500 bu corn.
Prop Lake Erie, Montreal, 158 brls corn, 100 brls oatmeal, 100 brls pork, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 20 kegs beer, and sundries.
Schr John Kilderhouse, Buffalo, 32,000 bu wheat.
Schr Mocking Bird, Buffalo, 31,000 bu wheat.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Schr Clayton Belle, Kingston, 18,876 bu wheat.
Schr Delos DeWolf, Kingston, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Milwaukee, Ogdensburgh, 9,969 bu corn, 250 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 28,114 bu corn, 101 pork, 350 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 50 tons pig iron.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, sundries.
Barge Havana, Peshtigo, 200 pkgs groceries.
Prop Russia, Montreal, 16,830 bu wheat, 38 pcs household goods.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn, 1,919 bags flaxseed, and sundries.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 1,000 brls flour, 100 bags grass-seed, and sundries.

### Lake Freights

Vessels were scarce and in urgent demand. An advance of 1½c was obtained on rates to Buffalo, quotations being at 9c for corn and 10c for wheat to Buffalo; and 15½c for wheat to Kingston. The engagements were: To Buffalo: Schr Collingwood, corn at 9c; prop W. T. Graves, wheat at 10c; prop Russia, wheat on private terms. To Kingston: Schrs Clayton Belle and D. DeWolf, wheat at 15½c. To Montreal; Prop Prussia, wheat at 20c. To Ogdensburgh: Prop Milwaukee, corn through. Total, 7; capacity equal to 115,000 bu wheat and 40,000 bu corn. The schr Halsted has been chartered for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo for the rest of the season at 10c. The prop Nebraska was chartered for corn to Buffalo at 9c.

### Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—PASSED UP—Props City of New York, Cleveland, Plymouth, Salina and barge, Buffalo and barge, Badger State, Bruno; schrs C. Hinckley, Wakeup, Correspondent, Mears, Goodell, C. H. Husom, Snowdrop, Prince Edward, Atmosphere, William Crosthwaite, H. Howard, Skinner, F. Wilcox, A. B. Norris.

PASSED DOWN—Props Mayflower, Westford, Montana, Colin Campbell, Merchant, Amazon, Glasgow and barge, Fountain City; schrs Peirrepont, Grover, Gilmore, Sherwood, Columbian.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Aug. 30.—PASSED UP—Props Bay City and barge, Egyptian and barge; barks Nims, Scotia; schrs Dundee, E. F. Gain, Mechanic, King.

PASSED DOWN—Prop City of Fremont.

WIND—Northwest.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—PASSED DOWN—Props Passaic, Philadelphia, N. Mills, St. Albans, Dubuque, Gordon Campbell, Vienna, Colorado, Anna Smith, Holland, Eclipse, Mendota, St. Joseph; barks Siegel, Narraganset; schrs W. B. Allen, Owasco, Florida, L. Dall, Alpha, Miami, Brooks, D. Cobb, Sea Bird, Commerce.

PASSED UP—Props City of Boston, Arctic, Ballentine, Scott, Tecumseh, Jenness, Bay City and barge, Egyptian, China; barks Peshtigo, Nim, Scotia; schrs Waucoma, Nicholson, A. B. Moore, Powhattan, Shupe, David Wells, Atwater, George Murry, Pelican, Ann Maria, Berryman, C. D. Norris, Grant, Pfistin.

WIND—East.

### Illinois River and Canal News.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LA SALLE, Ill., Aug. 30.—This has been a remarkably dull day on the river and canal at this place. No arrivals by the river. The canal-boat Kennebeck, from Chicago, light, dropped down to Peru. The canal-boat Nautilus, from LaSalle, loaded with corn for Chicago, passed into the canal. Six and a half cents is now offered at Hennepin for carrying corn to Chicago. The warehouses are full there. Seven cents was paid at Henry yesterday. This is a considerable advance. Eight feet and five inches of water on the miter sill of Lock 15. No report of the stage of water below.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—ARRIVED—Ocean, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn; Commerce, do, 5,900 do do; Essex, do, 5,850 do do; Morning Light, do, 5,500 do do; Gayuga, Lockport, 6,080 do do; Sunrise, Morris, 6,000 do do; Erwin, Joliet, 67,250 lbs empty barrels; Orion, Marseilles, 7,500 bu oats; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 5,900 bu corn; Maple Leaf, Bird's Bridge, 6,000 do do; Northwest, Morris, 2,000 do do, 5,000 do oats; prop Mohawk Belle, Seneca, 4,000 bu corn; Messenger, do, 5,700 do do, 16,500 lbs seed; Monarch, Lockport, 151,209 lbs meal, 10,000 lbs empty barrels, 200 brls flour; Constitution, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Col. Martin, do, 89 do do; George Judd, do, 93 do do; Harry, do, 82 do do; Col. Manning, do, 93 yds do; Advance, do, 85 yds do; Mary Walker, do, 89 yds do; H. L. Peaslee, do, 55 yds do; R. H. Walker, do, 60 yds do; H. S. Carpenter, Sag, 89 yds do; prop South Shore, Willow Springs, 47 yds gravel; Sligo, 55 tons ice; Excelsior, Summit, 85 yds stone; Charles Steele, Willow Springs, 80 yds do; Admiral, Lemont, 89 yds do; Genevieve, Henry, 5,500 bu corn; Cuba, Ottawa, 6,000 bu do; Arabia, Lemont, 81½ yds stone; Eclipse, 56 yds do.

CLEARED—Progress, Henry, 86,838 ft lumber; D. T. Wight, Morris; Montauk, Lockport, 87 cds bark; Gold Hunter, Morris; Midgie, Kankakee; Feeder, 74,500 ft lumber, 18,100 lath, 1,912 lbs merchandise; Sligo, Willow Springs, light; Pallas, Henry, 9,497 lbs merchandise, 48,984 ft lumber, 50 m lath, 100 m shingles.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—9 p. m.—ARRIVED—American Star, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn; M. L. Adams, No. 2, do, 6,000 bu do; prop Depue, do, 130,553 lbs zinc.

CLEARED—Sunrise, Joliet, 5,000 m shingles; Orion, Marseilles, light; Maple Leaf, Bird's Bridge, light; Robt. Holmes, Ottawa, 86,786 ft lumber, 6,850 m lath; prop Mohawk Belle, Seneca, light; Messenger, do do; Bay State, LaSalle, 166 tons coal; G. L. Booth, Seneca, 70,516 ft lumber.

### Miscellaneous Items.

Saturday was the dullest day on the river for years; but few vessels entered the harbor.

Only two vessels were at the Lumberman's Exchange Saturday, and the loads of these two were disposed of before one could say Jack Robinson.

The Nimrod is the name of a new three-master just brought out at Erie.

The barge Vienna is ashore on Presque Isle Point. She pounded until she filled.

The Canadians have located a storm-signal station at Collingwood. The signal will be placed on the highest point of the Northern Elevator.

The schooner Laura, freighted with timber, from Chatham, which was reported aground upward of a week since, on the bar off the mouth of the Thames, has been finally floated off, and arrived at Windsor Saturday.

The Detroit *Tribune* says that the Coast Wrecking Company's steamer Rescue and a supply of pontoons have been ordered that way to attend to the raising of the schooner Maggie McRae, which lies capsized in the river a few miles below there. They are expected there this morning, and will at once engage in the undertaking.

The schr Senator, upward-bound, passed Detroit Thursday afternoon, in a sadly demoralized condition. Her foremast, about forty feet above the deck, was gone by the board, her maintopmast gone, and her port-quarter damaged. She was in tow of the steam barge Oscar Townsend, which did not call at Detroit. Her repairs will doubtless be made at Port Huron.

The cool nights and warm days have caused fogs on the lakes and rivers, which rise about midnight, and do not clear away until late in the morning. Navigators have to use great caution, as, with a slight variation of the compass, they will bring up on a reef or the shore. Two steamers narrowly escaped disaster in the locality of Thunder Bay, and one fine steamer with her consort is in trouble from the same cause. The compass does not always prove a safe guide, but the shore should be given a wide berth.

The schr Wm. Elgin, which went ashore last fall with a cargo of wheat below Sandy Creek, has arrived at Oswego. When the Elgin went ashore it was thought she would be a total loss. Her cargo was sold for $500, and the vessel could have been bought for $600. She remained all winter imbedded in the sand, and last winter was got off, taken to Canada, and thoroughly repaired. The vessel, at the time of the disaster, was owned by Capt. Collins, who is now in command.

Detroit papers say that the *Inter-Ocean*, of this city, is manufacturing its marine news out of whole cloth. A few days ago its marine reporter said he had interviewed Gov. Bagley, State Treasurer Collier, and others, and that it was thought that the Board of Control would reconsider its action about the closing of the Sault Canal on the 18th of November. The Detroit papers emphatically declare that the authorities of Michigan are not inclined to reconsider their decision in regard to closing the Sault Canal. It is the general wish of the great majority of the owners of vessel property engaged in the Lake Superior trade, that the canal should be closed at the time specified by the Board of Control, thereby allowing time to make the necessary preparations for active work during the winter before the frost sets in.

The Buffalo *Express* nails a lie by that virtuous and veracious journal published in this city by a great philanthropist, as follows: "The largest schooner on the lakes, the A. B. Moore, came into port yesterday noon with the largest cargo ever before transported through the lakes. Her cargo consisted of 65,000 bushels corn, or 1,820 tons, shipped at Chicago, and consigned to William Meadows, Esq., of this city. She left Chicago two weeks ago last evening, and has made fair time down, considering the light and contrary winds, besides three to four days and nights' delay in consequence of an accident off Milwaukee in the breaking of an iron truss on the lower topsail. The damage was of little consequence, amounting to something less than $100, but it necessited a return to Chicago for repairs, and the delay caused thereby was the most serious part of the accident. Capt. William Bivben, who is at present commander of the Moore, says the statements published in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, that the Moore had run back for repairs *twice*; that she 'was a slow sailer;' that the irons on the Moore were from the old bark Glenbeulah, and that she was towed part of the way down by the tug Pringle, are all false and malicious. It is well known that all large vessels do not feel a light wind like small ones. That is, a light breeze would send a small craft on her way, while a large craft would scarcely feel it. But with anything of a breeze the Moore will make a good showing of speed. The bark C. K. Nims, which is considered a fair sailer of the large class vessels, was three days in company with the Moore on the down trip, and the Captain of the Nims was heard to remark that he could not get away from her, and that the Moore kept even pace with his vessel while in company."

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

# MONEY AND COMMERCE

## MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.

The increased volume of business during the last ten days is shown by the increase in the clearings for the week ending to-day. As will be seen by the figures printed in another place below, the bank clearings for the past week were nearly $7,000,000 greater than for the corresponding week of last year. During July and the first half of August of the present year the average weekly clearings of the Chicago banks were from $21,000,000 to $22,000,000. The increase this week to nearly $27,000,000 shows how promptly the wheat crop began to move as soon as it was fit for market, and how abrupt the change has been from dullness to activity in trade generally.

It is, however, an unusual and remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the large movement of currency and the large demand for funds to pay for cargoes of grain to go East, the deposits of the banks have not diminished any in the last week; in fact, the deposits of many of the banks are higher now than they were a week ago. This is due to the unusual activity with which the grain has moved eastward from this point, thus furnishing a large supply of eastern exchange as an offset to the drain of currency. This prevents the stringency that otherwise result from the movement of currency, and rates of interest are little, if any, higher than they were two weeks ago.

In New York, however, it is different. The weekly statement of the New York banks to-day shows that the drain of currency to the West has caused a decrease of $7,000,000 of deposits, and obliging the banks to call in $10,000,000 of loans. Under this condition of things it would not be surprising if money should become stringent in New York, unless exports of produce increase, and thus increase the supply of sterling exchange.

New York exchange in this market was weak at from $1.00 to $1.25 per $1,000 discount.

The orders from the country for currency to-day were smaller than yesterday, but there are usually fewer orders on Saturday than on the other days of the week.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

| Date. | Clearings. | Balances. |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | $4,510,694.14 | $491,675.64 |
| Tuesday | 4,401,089.97 | 367,553.03 |
| Wednesday | 4,404,645.49 | 299,050.43 |
| Thursday | 4,252,243.08 | 451,031.98 |
| Friday | 4,285,069.73 | 444,845.60 |
| Saturday | 4,844,835.87 | 443,115.25 |
| Total | $26,698,578.28 | $2,497,271.93 |
| Corresp'g week last year | 19,876,689.40 | 1,954,659.26 |

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 5-20s of '62 | 116⅛ | 116⅜ |
| 5-20s of '64 | 116¾ | 117 |
| 5-20s of '65 | 118⅛ | 118⅜ |
| 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July | 116¾ | 117 |
| 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July | 118⅝ | 118⅞ |
| 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July | 117¾ | 118 |
| 10-40s | 116⅜ | 116⅝ |
| U. S. 5s (new issue) | 114⅛ | 114⅜ |
| Gold (full weight) | 114⅞ | 115⅛ |
| Gold Coupons | 115 | 115⅛ |
| Gold Exchange | .... | 115⅛ |
| Sterling Exchange | .... | 108⅛@108⅜ |
| Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s | .... | 100 |
| Chicago City 7s | .... | 100 |
| Cook County 7s | .... | 100 |
| Illinois County and Township 10s | .... | 95@98 |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 160s war 1812 | 178 | 189 |
| 120s war 1812 | 136 | 143 |
| 160s not war 1812 | 176 | 187 |
| 120s not war 1812 | 133 | 140 |
| Agricultural College Land Scrip | .... | 185 |

It will be noticed in another column that Mr. S. P. Lunt has retired from the firm of Lunt, Preston & Kean, the firm being dissolved by limitation, the remaining partners continuing banking under the firm of Preston, Kean & Co.

Mr. Lunt is erecting a bank building at 102 Washington street, which he expects will be one of the most perfect of its kind, and will, when completed, occupy it with a *National Bank*, which he, in connection with some of our well-known business men, is organizing. The building will be finished about Jan. 1.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Money easy, and loaned at 3 to 4½, with some little at 5, closing on the street at 4. Prime discounts, 7 to 10, according to time to run. Exchange dull and nominal. Quotations, 107⅛@107⅞ for bankers sixty-days sterling; 108⅜ for sight.

Gold quiet during the forenoon at 115⅛@115⅜, but advanced in the afternoon to 115⅜@115⅝, and closed with increased activity. Rates paid for carrying, 2½, 3, and 4½, to flat for borrowing. The advance in the loaning rates was made in the afternoon. Clearances $69,808,000. The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $86,000 on account of interest and called bonds. His operations for the week have included the disbursement of $2,442,291 gold for interest, $53,000 in the redemption of 5-20 bonds, and receipts of $3,436,764 for customs. Internal revenue receipts for the month at Washington, $8,525,299, and for the fiscal year, $17,346,306.

General merchandise imports for the week, including dry goods, $8,465,334; produce exports, $5,231,459; specie exports, $399,427.

Government bonds dull and steady.

State bonds quiet and very little doing.

Railroad and miscellaneous speculation was for the most part weak and lower. The volume of business was exceedingly small. Erie sold at 59⅞@60¼@59⅜. The decline was in sympathy with the reaction at London from 49⅛ to 47¾. The advance in Erie at London yesterday, it is reported, was based on telegrams that the Directors wanted to declare a dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred and the same on common, and the decline at London to-day, it is stated, was the result of a telegram to the effect that the dividend would be 3½ per cent on preferred and 1 per cent on common. Pacific Mail declined from 44⅛ to 43⅛, the last sales being at 43⅜. Western Union fell from 91⅞ to 91⅛, and Lake Shore from 93 to 92⅛. Panama rose from 116 to 116⅛. The changes in other shares were ⅛ to ⅜.

Sterling 108.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 119½ | Coupons, '67 | 118⅞ |
| Coupons, '62 | 117 | Coupons, '68 | 118 |
| Coupons, '64 | 117 | 10-40s | 116⅝ |
| Coupons, '65 | 118¼ | Currency 6s | 113⅝ |
| Coupons, '65 (new) | 117 | New 5s | 114⅜ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 91⅜ | Virginias, old | 42 |
| Tennessees, old | 82 | North Carolinas, old | 27½ |
| Tennessees, new | 81⅞ | North Carolinas, new | 15½ |
| Virginias, new | 50 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 98 | St Paul pfd | 70⅛ |
| Western Union | 91⅛ | Wabash | 68⅞ |
| Quicksilver | 35 | Wabash pfd | 80 |
| Adams Express | 92 | Fort Wayne | 93⅜ |
| Wells Fargo | 73 | Terre Haute | 10 |
| American Express | 62 | Terre Haute pfd | 35 |
| United States Ex | 67 | Chicago & A., ex div | 103⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 43⅛ | Chicago & Alton pfd | 105 |
| New York Central | 104⅜ | Ohio & Mississippi | 38⅞ |
| Erie | 59⅜ | C., C. & C. | 35 |
| Erie pfd | 72 | C., B. & Q. | 98 |
| Harlem | 130⅛ | Lake Shore | 92⅛ |
| Harlem pfd | 133 | Indiana Central | 30⅞ |
| Michigan Central | 90 | Illinois Central | 105⅛ |
| Pittsburgh | 86⅞ | Union Pacific stocks | 26⅛ |
| Northwestern | 64⅜ | Union Pacific bonds | 80⅞ |
| Northwestern pfd | 81⅛ | Centra Pacific bds | 99⅛ |
| Rock Island | 108⅜ | Del. Lack. & Western | 100¼ |
| N. J. Central | 102 | B. H., & Erie | 2½ |
| St. Paul | 50⅜ | | |

## REAL ESTATE.

The indications of a favorable change in the real estate market noted a week ago are confirmed this week by greater activity, greater speculative inquiry, and by general expressions of more confidence. This feeling, however, is confined mainly to residence and manufacturing property in the suburbs. It is generally conceded that there is no speculative inducement to invest even in the most central business property at present. Owners of this class of realty found it not only necessary to rebuild on their ground to prevent its depreciation by the threatened change of business locations after the fire, but also found it necessary to erect a much better class of buildings in every part of the business district. The result is that now, at nearly the end of two years after the destruction of the old city, Chicago has at least 50 per cent more first-class stores in the business district than at this time two years ago. Of really first-class office room, there is probably twice as much as there was then. While the general trade of the city is undoubtedly much larger now than two years ago, it does not yet make a demand for all the extra store and office room created since 1871. Store and office rents are low yet, hence there are no great inducements to buy central business property and build on it, except the fact that building materials are unusually low, and the probability that an increase of trade now seems tolerably certain to result from the abundance of crops in the West, and the present activity of marketing them. These latter circumstances are a solid basis for commercial prosperity this fall and next spring to a degree not surpassed in any former year. In fact, the commercial outlook, not only for this city, but for the West generally, has scarcely ever looked so promising as it does now. These circumstances will undoubtedly make an increased demand for stores and offices next spring.

It is a somewhat singular fact that comparatively few of those who buy and speculate in real estate, pay any attention to the general condition of trade and industry in the country at large. Nine out of ten buy because others buy, and imbibe their confidence from the boldness of their operations. Increasing values of city real estate are, however, only an incident of prosperous trade in other things. The commercial position of the city is the sole foundation of its growth. When its trade increases its population and its real estate values increase in the same ratio. It is in this view of the case that the present flattering prospects of active business this fall and next spring in the general trade of the city promise, also, much speculative activity in real estate.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

It would be difficult to say in which quarter of the suburbs there is the most activity just at present. In nearly all directions the largest land-owners are full of projects for new streets, better sewers, and other similar improvements. There is, however, one point in the suburbs which must soon exercise an influence, to draw the city out toward it, more powerful than all the other suburban influences put together. That point is the Calumet Harbor, which cannot fail to eventually take a large share of the heavy freight business in lumber, coal, iron, and iron-ores from Chicago River. In fact, if the Calumet Harbor and River had been made available years ago, as they have now been within the past six months, by the Government work in clearing out the channel and building the piers, South Chicago would now be doing an important share of the transfer of freights from cars to vessels, and vice versa.

As mentioned last week, there are indications of much speculative activity in suburban lands between Hyde Park Hotel and South Chicago. We hear of the sale of one tract of 40 acres in the north half of Sec. 31, at $1,250 per acre, which was bought a year ago at $700 per acre, and also of another sale of an undivided quarter interest in 160 acres, half a mile north of the above, at the rate of $1,250 per acre. The fact is, there is not much land in that vicinity offered for sale.

A LARGE TRANSACTION.

Mr. O. J. Stough, well known as the founder of the pleasant suburban town of Hinsdale, has recently made one of the largest transactions in real estate ever made between private individuals in this part of the country. Mr. Stough has sold to a party of Chicago capitalists (for whom Mr. Charles E. Bruner is trustee and negotiator), for the sum of $400,000, all his interest in the town of Hinsdale (except his private residence), consisting of 30,000 feet frontage of town lots, and also 400 acres of adjoining land. The lots are in a tolerably compact body near the railroad-station, and the 400 acres of land adjoin the town on the west. The lots are partly improved, and the sale includes one church, one building used for a town hall, and ten dwelling-houses. Seven years ago, Mr. Stough lived at Hinsdale all alone, he had bought about 500 acres of land, and deliberately set to work to build a town. That he has accomplished his purpose is shown by the fact that Hinsdale now contains 1,500 inhabitants, and that Mr. Stough has not only built a town but made a fortune. He ascribes his success mainly to his unfaltering confidence in the value of suburban property around Chicago, and to his persistent advertising in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. As part of the consideration for his Hinsdale property, Mr. Stough takes a deed from Benj. Lombard for the fine residence No. 2 on Calumet avenue, just north of Twentieth street, including 111 feet of frontage and a strip of ground on the opposite side of the street to preserve the lake view from the front of the residence. The consideration for this fine residence property is, $110,000.

WABASH AVENUE.

Wabash is macadamized already from the city limits to Sixty-third street, a distance of three miles, and within three weeks will be joined at Thirty-fifth street by a wooden block pavement from Twenty-ninth street, making a continuous drive of seven miles from Madison street.

George Springer is removing his residence on the northeast corner of Thirty-first and Michigan avenue, and will erect at once a fine business block on the grounds, 120x48 feet.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Mr. C. F. Hoyt has broken ground and commenced the erection of a first-class hotel building, with barn and sheds, on the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Fifty-first street, fronting the South Park and the Grand Parkway connecting the two boulevards. The hotel building is to be 50x100 feet, with a substantial stone basement.

John P. Olinger purchased from Edward F. Dore the northwest corner of South Park boulevard and Forty-second street, 100x150 feet; consideration, $20,000. Mr. Olinger proposes to build a very handsome residence on the property and make it his home.

Edward F. Dore purchased from B. J. Caulfield 110x160 feet, located on the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-fourth street; consideration, $40,000. Mr. Dore will improve this property at once with a first-class marble front block for residences.

Henry W. Brooks sold ten lots in his subdivision at South Englewood, located near the new branch of the Rock Island Road; consideration, $3,500 (in all).

M. N. Lord & Son sold 10 lots, 25x125 feet each, fronting south on Thirty-second street, between Hubb and Butler streets; consideration, $7,700 (in all).

Also, by the same, 171x160 feet on the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Fifty-fourth street; consideration, $10,500.

Also, by the same, 191x191 feet on the northwest corner of Langley avenue and Forty-sixth street; consideration, $10,000.

B. F. Head sold 2 lots on Sixty-first street, between Nicholas avenue and School street; consideration, $40 per foot.

Also, 24x180 feet, east front, on Calumet avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets; consideration, $175 per foot.

Also by the same, 84x132 feet on Vernon avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets; consideration, $95 per foot.

George DeLoynes & Son sold four acres, being Lot 6, in Block 1, and Lots 4, 6, and 8, in Block 2, of Saltenstalls & Russell's Subdivision, near Forty-third street and Evans avenue; consideration, $32,000.

Larkin & Jenks sold thirty acres located in Nelson's Addition to Washington Heights; consideration, $18,000.

AUCTION SALES.

At auction, during the past week, Messrs. Elison & Foster made some important sales on Thursday afternoon, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, on the ground at South Lynn, selling 112 lots, at an average of $126.50 per lot, the sale amounting to $14,167.75. The attendance was large, and bidding spirited. The sale was stopped by the owners, Messrs. Vail & Son, the prices obtained not being satisfactory. On Friday the same firm made another sale of ten lots, corner Garibaldi and Thirty-first streets, selling the whole number of lots at nearly $1,000 each, the sale aggregating $9,650; bidding lively, and sale satisfactory. At the same time was sold a house and lot on Shurtleff avenue, at $2,950.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 30: City property, number of sales, 131; consideration $937,236. North of city limits, number of sales, 4; consideration, $5,450. South of city limits, number of sales, 34; consideration, $330,850. West of city limits, number of sales, 1; consideration, $6,000. Total sales, 170; total consideration, $1,279,540.

## COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

| | RECEIPTS. 1873. | RECEIPTS. 1872. | SHIPMENTS. 1873. | SHIPMENTS. 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 4,116 | 3,586 | 5,846 | 2,781 |
| Wheat, bu | 279,200 | 78,610 | 78,236 | 161,829 |
| Corn, bu | 289,320 | 332,120 | 197,840 | 202,083 |
| Oats, bu | 64,080 | 85,760 | 33,125 | 23,801 |
| Rye, bu | 9,001 | 4,480 | 800 | ..... |
| Barley, bu | 17,990 | 24,140 | 6,679 | 2,700 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 245,515 | 194,780 | 237,866 | 17,189 |
| Flax seed, lbs | 197,160 | 207,912 | ..... | ..... |
| Broom-corn, lbs | 42,000 | 21,500 | 540 | ..... |
| Cured meats, lbs | 15,040 | 24,170 | 367,353 | 393,880 |
| Beef, brls | ..... | 7 | 65 | 160 |
| Pork, brls | ..... | 535 | 347 | ..... |
| Lard, lbs | 25,990 | 6,920 | 174,200 | 72,300 |
| Tallow, lbs | 31,850 | 13,690 | 20,000 | ..... |
| Butter, lbs | 53,665 | 102,270 | 39,730 | 28,000 |
| Live hogs, No | 11,139 | 10,769 | 11,005 | 8,814 |
| Cattle, No | 2,640 | 2,123 | 2,830 | 2,070 |
| Sheep, No | 861 | 800 | ..... | ..... |
| Hides, lbs | 53,953 | 81,613 | 110,538 | 77,650 |
| Highwines, brls | 305 | 371 | 255 | 500 |
| Wool, lbs | 113,494 | 121,160 | 96,549 | 143,030 |
| Potatoes, bu | 211 | 658 | ..... | ..... |
| Lumber, m feet | 2,312 | 7,988 | 2,855 | 2,284 |
| Shingles, m | 1,800 | 1,920 | 2,332 | 3,172 |
| Lath, m | ..... | 565 | 165 | 458 |
| Salt, brls | 800 | ..... | 3,752 | 3,162 |

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 2,934 bu corn; 6,403 bu oats; 2,682 bu barley.

Withdrawn from store during the week: 17,952 bu wheat; 23,889 bu corn; 20,624 bu oats; 3,564 bu rye; 7,031 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 767 cars wheat; 595½ cars corn; 11,500 bu high mixed do; 83,580 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 62½ cars oats; 7,500 bu No. 2 do, and 5,000 bu rejected do by canal; 26 cars rye; 14 cars barley. Total (1,465 cars), 655,000 bu, the biggest yet.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

| RECEIPTS. | Aug. 30, 1873. | Aug. 23, 1873. | Aug. 31, 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 30,432 | 31,016 | 15,487 |
| Wheat, bu | 1,345,061 | 897,950 | 816,725 |
| Corn, bu | 1,768,890 | 1,956,591 | 1,904,120 |
| Oats, bu | 831,007 | 489,615 | 440,182 |
| Rye, bu | 72,011 | 67,464 | 21,998 |
| Barley, bu | 84,677 | 28,160 | 96,650 |
| Live hogs, No | 54,905 | 66,716 | 42,527 |
| Cattle, No | 19,942 | 12,549 | 12,586 |
| **SHIPMENTS.** | | | |
| Flour, brls | 26,527 | 28,392 | 16,120 |
| Wheat, bu | 911,736 | 711,505 | 1,014,165 |
| Corn, bu | 772,283 | 960,557 | 969,421 |
| Oats, bu | 236,281 | 257,137 | 157,612 |
| Rye, bu | 48,964 | 21,800 | 11,357 |
| Barley, bu | 24,314 | 12,879 | 18,022 |
| Live hogs, No | 50,396 | 46,025 | 39,577 |
| Cattle, No | 12,843 | 9,160 | 8,142 |

C. E. Culver, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, has returned from an extended Eastern tour, and will again look after the bad boys on 'Change, keeping a weather eye open for lame ducks.

The question has several times been asked, What business will be transacted by the Convention of Pork-Packers and Provision Dealers, which will be held in this city on the 10th and 11th insts.? It was suggested to-day that, in the absence of other business, they may decree a change in a well-known prayer, so that it shall read, "Give us this day our daily pork." They may also adopt Deacon Bedott's motto, with a slight variation, "We are all pork-reachers."

This is a good day for corners. It is reported that even slow, easy-going St. Louis is cornered to-day into paying 55c for corn, and 58c for oats. Wheat is also cornered in New York, shippers having engaged freight-room in excess of their ability to fill, and were obliged to bid up in the market to get the wheat.

The leading produce markets, other than provisions, were active to-day, and irregular. It was the last business day of the month, and, therefore, was charged with all the unexpiated sins of August, with many of those that belong to September. The receipts were very heavy, and the shipments small, while the shipping movement to-day was light, making the markets more largely speculative than usual, even outside of settlements.

Steadily increasing activity is noticeable in the demand for domestic and foreign dry goods, and prices are gradually hardening. The season now opening promises to be one of more than ordinary activity, and the tendency, both in cotton and woolen textiles, is unmistakably upward. In the grocery market the general situation was unchanged. There was fair activity in side goods, as well as in the leading staples, and former quotations were adhered to with decided firmness. The buoyant tone characterizing the coffee and sugar markets earlier in the week is still prevalent, and any material increase in the demand would no doubt result in a sharp advance. Rice, soaps, molasses, and syrups remain firm and steady. Spices are tending higher. The butter trade was again reported quiet, with prices nominally unchanged. There are no large stocks of any grade, while of good to choice qualities there is a continued scarcity, and sales have recently been effected, in a small way, at a considerable advance on our quotations. Cheese was reported steady at 11½@12½c for Western, and at 12½@13½c for New York factory, at which range a fair aggregate of sales was accomplished. There were no new features to note in the fish market. Stocks are light, both of lake and of saltwater cured, and, under a better demand, some descriptions would probably advance. In the dried fruit market there was a good degree of activity, and several varieties were quoted higher. Raisins are now up to $3.00 at the East, and another 5c advance here is noted, holders being firm in their views at $3.10@3.25 for layers. Blackberries, raspberries, and pitted cherries are in scant supply, and have undergone a further advance. Old blackberries are now virtually out of the market, and the few now arriving are held at 15@16c. Nuts are meeting with an increasing demand, and prices are advancing. No changes were developed in the hay, hides, and leather markets. Paints, tobacco, and pig iron were quoted steady at former rates. The oil trade is active, with prices firm all around. Jobbers of grain bags reported a continued large demand, and, as their storehouses are nearly bare of goods, the market is considerably excited. The continued upward movement of prices at the East has necessitated a further advance here, and quotations are now 37½c for Stark; 35c for Lewiston; 34c for Otter Creek, and 33c for American and Amoskeag. Burlaps and gunnies remain quiet at about previous rates, the former at 19@20c, and the latter at 17@18c for single, and 27@28c for double.

A fair business was transacted at the lumber yards for Saturday, former prices being generally adhered to. Owing to extremely light offerings of cargoes afloat, business at the docks was restricted. There was considerable inquiry in the morning, and several cargoes were sold to arrive, prices being a trifle stronger. Building materials continue in fair request and steady. The demand for metals and nails is steadily improving, and both markets are firm, the latter noticeably so. Iron, steel, and cooperage are beginning to pick up a little as regards the demand, but prices are without particular change, though firm for coopers' stock. Salt continues active and firm, at $2.00 for fine. Hops and broom-corn were in moderate demand. Wool was fairly active and firm, particularly fine washed fleece. Timothy seed was less active and closed lower; sales ranged from $2.25@3.10, closing at about $2.85@2.90 for prime seed. Flax and clover were steady and firm. Green fruits were in liberal supply and rather easy, grapes and apples being weak and lower. California fruits and lemons remain firm. Poultry and game met with a moderate inquiry at about Friday's quotations. Eggs were dull and prices were irregular.

Highwines were quiet and again 1c higher, in sympathy with a strong tone in New York, which was quoted at $1.12, being about 3c above Chicago, after allowing for the cost of shipment. Holders generally asked $1.05, and the bids were $1.00@1.02, all through the session. Sales were limited to one lot of 100 brls at $1.03 per gallon, at which figure the market closed firm.

Lakefreights were quiet and strong. Vessels were scarce, and one operator in grain was anxious to force up prices for the sake of keeping down the quotations on corn. The market was irregular, Buffalo rates advancing 1½c, while lower lake rates only advanced ½c. We note that one vessel was taken for the balance of the season at 10c for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo. Current rates were 7c on oats, 9c on corn, and 10c on wheat, by sail to Buffalo. To Kingston corn was quoted at 14½c, and wheat at 15½c. Corn to New England points on through rates was strong, at 23c via Buffalo, Sarnia, or Goderich, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of seven charters was reported, which will carry out 115,000 bu wheat and 40,000 bu corn.

Provisions were rather more active and irregular. There was a light inquiry for pork and lard to satisfy maturing contracts, and none for meats. Prices on old product were easier, to the extent of 5@10c per brl on pork, and ⅛c per lb on meats. On the other hand there was a strengthening in the prices of the products of the next season's packing, the incentive being the reported falling off in the yield of corn, which must make a considerable difference in the character of the hog crop. It is noteworthy that we have thus far had none of that advance demand for boxed meats for Europe, which at this date last year had resulted in the sale of fully 50,000 boxes for delivery in December and January. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $15.70@15.75; do seller October, $15.25@15.37½; do seller December, $13.37½@13.50; seller January, $13.25@13.37½c; lard, cash or seller September, $7.90@7.95; summer do, 7⅝@7¾c. Lard, seller December, 7½c; do seller January, 7¾c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@11½c. Dry salted meats steady at 7¾@7⅞c for shoulders; 9@9⅛c for short ribs; and 9⅛@9¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8⅜@8¼c; English meats, 9⅜@9½c for short ribs; 9½@9⅝c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ½c below these prices. Short ribs, seller December at 6¾@6⅞c, boxed; do short clear, 7c. Bacon is quoted at 9c for shoulders; 10¼c for clear ribs; 10⅝c for short clear; and 13½@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow 6¾@7⅛c; grease quotable at 4¾@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $15.70; 500 brls do seller September at $15.75; 500 brls do seller December at $13.50; 1,000 brls do seller January at $13.37½c; 250 tcs lard at 7⅞c; 250 tcs do seller December and January at 7½c; 250 tcs do seller January at 7¾c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week ending Aug. 28, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

| | Pork, brls. | Lard, tcs. | Hams tcs. | Should'rs lbs. | Middles, lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wk e'g Aug. 28, '73 | 1,584 | 3,084 | 2,092 | 208,000 | 868,000 |
| Same week, '72 | 458 | 565 | 50 | 9,600 | 371,081 |
| Since Nov. 1, '72 | 342,238 | 303,352 | 79,485 | 41,662,000 | 165,397,673 |
| Same time '71-72 | 166,553 | 172,462 | 77,012 | 32,910,155 | 104,730,714 |

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, 110 bxs, casks, etc.; short rib, 137 bxs; short clear, 35 bxs; long clear, 95 bxs; long rib, 22 bxs; Cumberlands, 116 bxs; Stretfords, 50 bxs; Staffordshire, 151 bxs; South Staffordshire, 120 bxs; long hams, 218 bxs; Irish cut, 40 bxs; Staffordshire hams, 74 bxs; backs, 25 bxs; bellies, 65 bxs; Preston hams, 4 bxs; hocks, 4 brls; beef, 210 brls; beef hams, 130 brls; beef tongues, 135 brls; tallow, 880 brls; grease, 285 pkgs.

The following is an estimate of the stocks on hand in St. Louis: Mess pork, 8,000 to 9,000 brls; shoulders, 1,800,000 lbs; sides, 8,000,000 lbs.

Flour was rather less active, though still in fair demand for export, and commanded full previous prices, notwithstanding the weakness in wheat. Several millers telegraphed to hold their offerings 12½c per brl higher, and the advance could readily have been obtained but that the rise in freights checked shippers, as the double advance carried the cost beyond their limits. Receipts were smaller than the average, and the shipping movement was fair. Bran was strong and $1.00 per ton higher. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Huegley's best) at $9.50; 375 brls do on private terms; 300 brls spring extras at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 2,100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls low at $5.00; 100 brls superfine at $3.00; 100 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls rye at $4.40. Total, 3,375 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.50 on track; 20 tons do at $12.00 on through cars; 10 tons do at $12.00 at mill. The following was the range of prices at the close:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair to choice white winter extras | $6.75@9.50 |
| Red winter extras | 6.50@7.50 |
| Good to choice spring extras | 5.75@6.50 |
| Low to medium | 4.50@5.50 |
| Minnesotas (patent) | 9.00@10.25 |
| Good to fancy Minnesota | 6.00@7.75 |
| Spring superfines | 2.50@4.50 |
| Rye flour | 3.75@4.35 |
| Bran | 11.50@12.00 |

Wheat was dull and weak, declining 3c on cash lots and 1c on the September option, though the English markets were strong, and wheat was held higher in New York. The causes of the depression were altogether local. Nearly everybody was expecting a corner culmination to-day, and as many as could prepared to take advantage of it. The receipts of this morning were the largest of the season, and receivers had made arrangements, by the aid of extra messengers, to get hold of the (paper) receipts to-day, instead of letting them lie over till Monday in the usual course. Then there were plenty of people who had round lots to sell, having kept back all they could for the last day, in hopes that the experience of July would be repeated. But they were all deceived. The market was "overbought," with a million bu in store, for which there was no speculative use, while shippers were hindered from operating by the scarcity of freight room. The corner had run by the expectant longs, and had finished its course without their being aware of it. A few parties had bought all the wheat offered in July for August delivery, when it was at a heavy discount, and have quietly unloaded during the past few days, securing an average profit of about 8c per bu on a greater quantity than that involved in the July corner, and without any of the drawback losses that attended the July deal. They had nothing to take care of except a margin account, which was uniformly in their favor, and have nothing to be disposed of, now that the operation is over. It is no wonder that under these circumstances the price of cash wheat should have declined somewhat to-day; but it is rather singular that the price for September delivery should have weakened in the face of greater strength in Europe, and the fact that cash wheat was good property to ship even at yesterday's quotations. Seller the month or cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.21, steadily declined to $1.17⅝, advanced to $1.18, and dropped to $1.17 at the close. Seller first half of September sold at $1.15@1.16; seller September at 1.13⅜@1.15⅛, closing at $1.14¼. Seller October at $1.12, and seller the year at $1.09½@1.10. No. 1 spring closed at $1.22; No. 3 do at $1.13; and rejected do at $1.02. Winter wheat was lifeless. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.23; 6,000 bu do at $1.22; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19; 118,600 bu do at $1.18¾; 4,400 bu do at $1.18⅝; 186,800 bu do at $1.18½; 10,000 bu do at $1.18¼; 82,800 bu do at $1.18; 25,000 bu do at $1.17⅞; 40,000 bu do at $1.17½; 45,000 bu do at $1.17½; 5,000 bu do at $1.17; 9,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.13½; 22,800 bu do at $1.13⅛; 2,000 bu do at $1.13; 400 bu do at $1.12½; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.04; 400 bu do at $1.03½; 400 bu do at $1.03; 1,600 bu do at $1.02½; 400 bu do at $1.02. Total, 571,200 bu.

Corn was active and ⅝c higher, but the strength was only exhibited early, the market being weak during the whole of the regular session. There was no particular stress on the market. The August deals were about all settled up previously, the receipts were not heavier than usual, and the tone of Eastern advices was steady. The principal influence at work was the fear that there will be an extensive shortage on this year's crop, which brought out a good speculative demand, chiefly for October delivery. This was counteracted by a scarcity of freight room, which was taken advantage of by a prominent near in corn to bid up freights, that corn holders might grow discouraged at the prospect of increased cost of shipment. The movement partially succeeded, though a good deal of corn was bought on country account at the reduced figures. It is very probable that the receipts of corn will soon show a material decrease. The large sales made on country account for June delivery were mostly tided over into August, under the fear that it would not inspect as No. 2 if sent in earlier, and the extra profit offered on carrying. There has been but little premium on September over August, and the hot-corn cry has died out, so that there was no inducement to hold longer, and it is probable that little corn will come in now except a little that could not be got in in August, and was, nolens volens, delayed till September. The option of seller October was the most active. It opened at 42½c, advanced to 43½c, and declined to 42⅝c at the close. Seller September sold at 40⅝@41⅛c, closing at 41⅝c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 41@41½c, closing at 41⅛@41¼c. High mixed closed at 41⅜c, and rejected at 37⅝c. Canal corn was almost unsalable. Cash sales were reported of 12,000 bu high mixed at 41⅜c; 24,000 bu do at 41½c; 10,000 bu do at 41¼c; 8,000 bu No. 2 at 41⅛c; 47,000 bu do at 41⅛c; 74,000 bu do at 41⅛c; 44,400 bu do at 41c; 10,000 bu do at 41c; 5,600 bu rejected at 38c; 8,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 4,000 bu do at 37½c; 6,000 bu high mixed at 42c; 6,000 bu do at 41⅛c. Total, 259,000 bu.

Oats were more active and rather weak at Friday's average of prices. The market opened at 28½c for cash or seller the month, being a discrimination of ⅝c as against September, and then sold at 28⅜c. As the session progressed the difference gradually lessened, and cash or seller September closed at 28c, with a premium of about ⅛c per bu in favor of car lots of fresh receipts. Seller October sold at 28⅛@28⅜c, closing at the inside, and seller the year at 28c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 white at 29c; 3,000 bu do at 28½c; 15,000 bu No. 2 at 28⅛c; 32,000 bu do at 28⅛c; 25,000 bu do at 28⅛c; 15,900 bu do at 28c; 6,000 bu rejected at 26⅛c; 8,100 bu do at 26c; 3,600 bu do at 25⅞c; 600 bu white by sample at 31c; 600 bu do (Surprise) at 34c on track. Total, 105,000 bu.

Rye was moderately active, but weak, being fully 1c per bu lower than on Friday, in consequence of the advance in lake freights, and the prospect of a more liberal supply. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 69½c; 5,200 bu do at 69c; and 1,200 bu rejected at 63c. Total, 16,400 bu. The market closed steady at 69c. Seller September was nominal at 68c.

Barley was in better demand, and 1@2c higher, the greatest strength being in No. 3, which is now receiving considerable attention from consumers, as it becomes evident that the higher grade will be in very light supply. No. 2, cash or seller September, opened at $1.10, and advanced to $1.11 at the close. No. 3 opened at 80c, and closed with firm holders at 85c. Rejected was dull and unchanged. Seller October was inactive, with $1.05 bid. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at $1.11; 2,000 bu do at $1.10; 3,200 bu No. 3 at 85c; 2,400 bu do at 84c; 400 bu do at 83½c; 50,000 bu do at 83c; 800 bu do at 80c; 400 bu rejected at 56c; 1,600 bu do at 55c; 2,000 bu by sample (to arrive) at $1.13; 450 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do at 90c, on track; 400 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu at $1.05; 250 bu at 90c; 400 bu at 72c, and 400 bu at 72c delivered. Total, 22,500 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

AUG. 30.—LONDON—Cargoes of wheat on passage in strong demand; considerable business done. Fair average quality spring wheat on passage for prompt shipment, or for shipment in two months, 56s 6d. Cargoes of corn on passage firm. Floating cargoes off coast steady. Weather in England seems settled. LIVERPOOL—Wheat in good demand; California, 12s 9d@13s 3d; spring, 11s 8d@12s 3d. Corn steady.

BARLEY PROSPECTS.

A member of the Board of Trade, of this city, has recently procured advices from many points respecting the barley crop. The following are extracts, giving a fair sample of the whole:

John & Wener, Guttenburgh, Iowa, say: About one-eighth sown; fair.

McMichall & Bro., Brownsville, Minn., say: One-tenth of a crop, and poor and light.

Andrew Shaw (an old Board of Trade man) writes from Martinsville, Minn.: Our barley crop is poor, and not much sown; high prices for the crop.

J. A. Conner writes from Plattsmouth, Neb.: I find some very choice barley west of here and Omaha, but not as much sown as last year. More wheat and less barley.

George Bain & Co., of St. Louis say: Our brewers request us to send for samples from Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa. Our samples and reports are very poor indeed. We must look to Wisconsin and Minnesota for our supply.

Holshaw & Bro., of Dyersville, Ia., say: But little barley here; ten to fifteen bushels to the acre.

James Rowan, of Dubuque, says: I have made a personal examination in Cassville, Lancaster, and vicinity, in Wisconsin. The crop is poor, rejected, and a pitiable return in bushels.

T. T. Atkinson, Lucan, Ontario, writes: There has not been any great quantity sown, and part of it will be badly colored on account of heavy rain at the time of sowing.

U. C. Hersey, of the same place, says the crop will not be over half what it was last year, but at the same time it will be much heavier in berry.

P. Coffee & Co., Toronto, write: To the acre is about ⅜ of last year, but better barley.

Mathews & Co., of the same place, say: Acre ⅜ of last year; quality very good, some stained.

C. Caldwell, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, says: Not much barley sown; all wheat, etc.; yield very light; some threshing done; even as low as 6. St. Louis buyers are picking up the good samples; all my buyers at different stations agree on the barley crop.

Kennedy, Eckert, & Co., of Cincinnati, write: Our brewers are nervous about the bad reports coming in about barley. A party here offered to sell 5,000 bu No. 2 at $1.35 for September, but backed out.

H. Stewart & Co. say: We have canvassed Ohio and Kentucky, and find the barley crop very short, and the most of it very poor. Our correspondents in Iowa report the yield light and badly stained.

Mr. Graham, of Davenport, Iowa, writes: We have no good barley; badly stained, and turning out a very light yield. I bought a little fall barley at $1.17, but now the farmers are holding at $1.25. Our reports from Kentucky show a very poor showing; the best information we can get says Kentucky will give this market 300,000 bushels less than last year, which must be replaced with Nebraska, Minnesota, or Canada. James Keeler, of Milwaukee, says: We have word to-day from a party who canvassed all the ground twenty miles north and south of the LaCrosse and some distance back of the river in Minnesota, and says, from all I can learn through Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, the yield is a total failure. What little there is is badly stained. There are several Eastern buyers out here to gobble up what they can find, but have not yet been very successful.

C. H. Monel, of Batavia, New York, telegraphs under date August 30: We have not over two-thirds as much in Western New York as last year, and the quality is a little stained.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was in moderate demand, closing the same as on 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.17¼ cash, and at $1.14½@1.14⅞ seller September, closing at the inside, and at $1.12½ seller October. Corn was quiet and steady, closing at 41⅜c seller September, and 42⅞@43c seller October. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged. A propeller was chartered just at the close of 'Change for corn to Buffalo at 9c.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.

ALCOHOL—Was in urgent demand for export, and owing to scarcity advanced 2c; quotable at $2.05@2.11 for 94 per cent. proof.

BROOM CORN—The common grades are in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Dealers differ in their opinions concerning the higher qualities. There is very little strictly choice hurl offering, and that is said to be in the hands of a few, and a lot was sold recently at 9½c, but many dealers call the market dull and quotations too high for these grades. Quotations are below, the full range being given on choice corn: No. 1 hurl; No. 1 stalk, braid, 6@7c; No. 2 do, 5@6c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; red tip, 3½@4½c; pale and red, 3@4c.

BAGGING—The almost unprecedented activity of the past few weeks in the demand for grain-bags has left the market bare of all the leading makes, and prices are still unsettled and advancing, Stark, Otter Creek, American, and Amoskeag being marked up a ½c to-day. Orders are still pouring in, and the market is excited. Burlaps and gunnies remain quiet at steady prices. Wool-sacks are inactive. We revise our list as follows: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American A, 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS.—Were inactive, and prices are nominally unchanged, as follows: Prime navies $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Business continues fair and steady, and prices are without change, the quoted ones being pretty well sustained for all materials. We repeat; Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $9.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—The butter market presented no new features. A scarcity of choice grades continues, and the little of this sort arriving from day to day is quickly absorbed at good prices, 22@25c being cheerfully paid for desirable table qualities. Common to fair butter is still arriving freely, but there is only a small accumulation of any grade, and the general market may be considered steady. We quote: Choice yellow, 22@25c; medium to good, 17@20c; inferior to common, 12@15c.

CHEESE—Only a moderate amount of trading was done in this department, and values were not subjected to any quotable change. The feeling is perhaps a trifle easier than at the close of last week, but, unless factory men lower their views, there can be no decline in jobbers' prices. Stocks are moderate. We continue to quote: York factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, 11½@12½c; Western factory, 11½@12½c.

COAL—Prices were somewhat unsettled. At some of the yards it is understood that Lehigh and Lackawanna will be advanced 50c on Monday, or to $11.00 for the former, and to $10.00 for the latter. An early advance in the better varieties of soft coal is also looked for. We now quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.00; BriarHill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand for stock is still good, and orders have been received from points which generally look to other sources for their supplies. The scarcity, especially of flour stock, causes a firm feeling. Manufactured work is meeting with rather more inquiry, but the supply is ample. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m. Sales include 250 tcs (city made) at $1.70.

EGGS—There was no perceptible improvement, the stocks are larger and the receipts also, while the demand is light, being confined to supplying the daily wants of the retail dealers. So many of the offerings are in such bad order that prices vary greatly, and many of the arrivals are unsalable. Guaranteed lots bring 12@12½c.

FEATHERS—The demand continues good, and, as the receipts are light, prices are ruling strong, as quoted below: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 76c; jobbing price, 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@72c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Mackerel, cod, and whitefish were scarce, while other descriptions were only in fair stock, but just now trade is slack and prices remain nominally unchanged. We continue to quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—After several days of a comparatively quiet and steady market, activity is again noticeable in all departments, and prices are again advancing. Raisins were moving freely, both on consumption and speculative accounts, and prices are up another 5c, or to $3.10@3.20, where they are strong. Of blackberries, raspberries, and pitted cherries there is a scarcity, and an advance of fully 1c per lb is noted. Prunes, also, are being held with more confidence. We were to-day shown letters from Sieste, stating that this season's crop of Turkish prunes will prove a partial failure, and holders seem disinclined to effect sales at former rates. The demand for nuts now shows a steady increase, and prices are tending higher. Quotations of walnuts and Terragona almonds were to-day advanced 1c. We revise our list as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes 14@15c; raisins, layers, $3.10@3.25; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 9@10c; Western do, 8@8½c; Southern do, 7@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@16c; raspberries, 42@44c; pitted cherries, 27@28c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chilli walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8c.

GROCERIES—Prices of groceries ranged substantially the same as yesterday, there being no quotable changes in the prices of any article in the list. Coffees and sugars continue exceedingly fine, and an advance is confidently looked for. Syrups, molasses, rice, spice, and soaps were firm and comparatively steady. There was a liberal distribution of staple and side goods at the subjoined quotations:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@34½c; O. G. Java, 30@30½c; Java, No. 2, 29@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26½c; choice do, 25⅞@26c; prime Rio, 25½@25½c; good do, 24½@24½c; common do, 23½@24c; roasting do, 23½@23½c; Singapore Java, 26½@27½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26@26½c; do, prime, 25½@25½c; Maracaibo, 26@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A standard, 11½@11½c; do, No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 10½@11c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9½@10c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9½@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@10c; do prime, 9½@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 28@33c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 26c@27c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in excessive supply and slow of sale at a wide range of prices. Instances are numerous where the fruit has been condemned by the Health Officer and thrown away. Country shippers would do well to curtail their shipments for a few days until the stock can be reduced. Grapes and pears were abundant and easier. Choice fresh blackberries and peaches were firmer. We quote: Lemons, $14.00@15.00 per box. California pears, $5.00@6.00 per case; do plums, $6.00@6.50 per case; do grapes, $4.50@5.00 per box; apples at $1.00@1.75 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $2.00@2.50 per brl. Blackberries, $4.00@4.50 per case; wild do, $1.75@2.50 per case. Pears, 75c@$1.00 per box or basket; Bartlett's do, $1.25@1.50 per box. Peaches, 45c@$1.00 per box or basket; do choice per basket, $1.50@2.00. Grapes per case (3-lb boxes), $2.00@3.00; do 36 lbs, $2.50; do, in baskets, 80c@$1.00; 6@8c per lb; Delaware do $3.50 per case. Siberian crab-apples, 40@50c per box. Green gage plums, $2.50 per basket. Cranberries, $4.00@5.00 per bu.

HOPS—The stock of old is being considerably reduced. Prices ruling about the same as they have done, or at 20@40c, while very choice bring 45c. New hops will probably be offered this coming week.

HONEY—Choice white clover is salable at 25@28c.

HAY—Dealers report a dull and drooping market. The inquiry is almost entirely restricted to supplying local customers, and sales are chiefly at inside to medium figures. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers—cars to contain 20,000 lbs,—as follows: New timothy, prime, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 1, $12.50@13.50; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $11.00; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue to move with fair liberality, and the firm feeling recently developed is still a prominent feature of the market. There is no accumulation of stock at this point, and dealers are predicting an advance. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11½@11½c; do heavy, 10½@10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 15½@16c; veal-kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored out, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Continue to meet with a moderate but slightly increasing inquiry, prices being easy. We repeat:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iron | 3 6-10 | @4 | rates |
| Horse-shoe iron | 5⅝ | @6 | rates |
| Plate iron, common tank | 6 | @6½ | rates |
| Norway iron | 9 | @9½c | ℔ lb |
| Norway nail rods | 9½ | @10c | ℔ lb |
| German plow steel | 11 | @12c | ℔ lb |
| Cast plow steel | 11½ | @12c | ℔ lb |
| American tool steel | 16 | @18c | ℔ lb |
| Chrome tool steel | 18 | @20c | ℔ lb |
| English tool steel | 21½ | @23 | rates |
| English spring steel | 10 | @11 | rates |
| American cast spring steel | 12 | @13 | rates |
| Steel tire, ¼-in | 8½ | @9 | ℔ lb |

LEATHER—Remains steady and firm at the prices given below

HEMLOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| City harness | $39@41 |
| Country harness | 36@38 |
| Line, city, ℔ lb | 41@43 |
| Kip, ℔ lb | 90@1.10 |
| Kip, veals | 85@1.20 |
| City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft | 28@30 |
| City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft | 25@27 |
| Country upper | 23@26 |
| Collar, ℔ ft | 20@23 |
| Calf, city | 1.20@1.40 |
| Calf, country | 1.10@1.25 |
| Rough upper, standard | 30@35 |
| Rough upper, damaged | 27@30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole | 33@37 |
| "B. A." sole | 30@32 |

OAK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Calf | 1.20@1.45 |
| Kip | 75@1.10 |
| Harness | 40@45 |
| French calf, Jodot | 60.00@85.00 |
| French calf, Lemoine | 55.00@80.00 |
| French calf, 24 to 36 lbs | 1.65@2.35 |
| French kip, 50 to 100 lbs | 1.00@1.60 |

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Business is fair and improving daily, and prices are hardening. Quotations are given below:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7½c.

NAILS—The inquiry on both local and interior account is fairly active, and the market continues firm, at present rates, as follows: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 net; 8d do, $4.75; 6d do, $5.00; 4d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.75; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were unchanged. The demand is only fair, at the prices following: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—A large demand now exists for the leading oils, and dealers are bothered to keep up with their orders. The activity now prevalent imparts a buoyant tone to the market, and in some lines the tendency of prices is already upward. There were no changes to-day, the following quotations being furnished: Carbon, 17c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18c@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PIG IRON—Was again quoted quiet and unchanged. We repeat our list as follows: Scotch (according to brand), $52.00@56.00; Massillon, $52.00; Tuscarawas, $52.00; Lake Superior No. 1, $55.00; do No. 2, $54.00; do-No. 3, $57.00; do No. 4, $62.00; do No. 5, $64.00; Missouri charcoal, $55.00; Chicago stone coal, $50.00.

POULTRY AND GAME—The receipts this morning were quite liberal, and the supply was ample for the local demand, which was rather better than for the last few days. We quote: Old chickens, $4.00@4.25; spring do, $2.50@3.00; small do, $2.00@2.25; turkeys, 12½c; prairie chickens, $2.50@3.00 per doz.

POTATOES—The local inquiry continues fair, being for small lots, and as the offerings are not large, prices are strong at $1.75@2.50 per brl, or 60@80c per bu. Sweet potatoes were plenty and easy at $3.25@3.30 per brl in round lots, and $3.50@3.75, at retail; red at $2.50; in boxes, 40@50c.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was active but declined, closing from 5@10c lower. It is thought that prices will go still lower next week, as the time for filling August contracts expired to-day. Sales ranged from $2.25@3.10. Clover and flax remain firm, the former at $5.90@6.00, and $6.50 for mammoth; the latter at $1.70@1.75. Other seeds were neglected. Sales include 20 bags choice timothy at $3.10; 13 bags do at $3.05; 1 car and 234 bags choice and prime at $3.00; 40 bags prime at $2.95; 653 bags do at $2.90; 137 bags do at $2.85; 184 bags medium at $2.82½; 205 bags do at $2.80; 270 bags do at $2.75; 259 bags do at $2.70; 211 bags do at $2.65; 227 bags do at $2.60; 88 bags common at $2.55; 9 bags do at $2.50; 5 bags poor at $2.25; 2 bags mammoth clover at $6.50; 2 cars flax at $1.75, to arrive.

SALT—Continues active on both local and interior account, the quoted prices being fully sustained: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.28; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

TEAS—Met with a liberal inquiry from local retailers, as well as from country merchants, and a firm tone pervaded the market. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We repeat our quotations as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was firm at the advance recently noted. We quote: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—Continues to meet with a fair, steady inquiry, and the market is quite firm, especially for fine fleece-washed wools. We again quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tub, washed, No. 1 | 50c |
| Tub, washed, extra and medium | 45@48c |
| Tub, washed, common to fair | 40@45c |
| Common dingy | 35@40c |
| Fleece, washed, X&XX, light | 40@42c |
| Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy | 35@38c |
| Fleece, washed, medium light | 38@42c |
| Coarse, washed | 35@38c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium | 28@30c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy | 25@27c |
| Fleece, unwashed, fine | 25@27c |
| Super and extra pulled | 35@38c |

Burry wool, 5@10c less.

Sales include 8,000 lbs tub-washed at 50c; 2,000 do at 46c.

## CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.

The lumber market was quiet, the offerings being restricted to two or three cargoes. There was a moderate inquiry from local dealers, and several cargoes were sold to arrive, the prices obtained being a shade better than those ruling for the past two days. We continue to quote: Good to choice boards and strips, $12.00@15.75; common to medium, $9.00@11.50; joists and scantling, $9.00@9.75; pickets, $8.00@9.00; lath, $1.75; shingles, $2.90@3.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.37½; Ludington, $2.12½; Muskegon, $1.87½; Oconto, $3.25; Menominee, $2.37½; White Lake, $2.12½; Grand Haven, $1.87½; Pentwater, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade in lumber was fair to-day, and the demand on the whole is improving, orders from the interior being more numerous. Dealers generally look for a good fall trade. Prices remain unchanged, being quite steady as quoted. We repeat:

| | |
|---|---|
| First clear | $50.00@55.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00@50.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 38.00@40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 43.00@45.00 |
| Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough | 40.00@43.00 |
| Clear siding, 1st and 2d together | 22.00@25.00 |
| Common siding | 18.00@20.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, first | 33.00@35.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, second | 28.00@30.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward | 35.00@38.00 |
| A stock boards | 34.00@37.00 |
| B stock boards | 27.00@30.00 |
| C stock boards | 15.00@18.00 |
| Common boards | 12.00@13.00 |
| Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under | 12.00@13.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 14.00@20.00 |
| Pickets, square | 13.00@15.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 12.00@13.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 14.00@18.00 |
| Cedar posts, round | 17.00@35.00 |
| Lath | 2.25@2.50 |
| No. 1 sawed shingles | 1.50@2.00 |
| A or Star | 3.25@3.50 |
| Shingles on track | 3.00@3.12½ |
| No. 1 sawed | 1.25@1.50 |

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

## CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

### Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, Aug. 30.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 4,102 | 7,201 | [illegible] |
| Tuesday | 4,353 | 7,529 | [illegible] |
| Wednesday | 4,363 | 12,636 | [illegible] |
| Thursday | 3,060 | 10,860 | [illegible] |
| Friday | 2,640 | 11,130 | [illegible] |
| Saturday | 500 | 4,000 | [illegible] |
| Total | 19,018 | 53,356 | [illegible] |
| Last week | 13,328 | 65,024 | [illegible] |
| Week before last | 15,969 | 53,271 | [illegible] |
| Week ending Aug. 9 | 16,310 | 43,165 | [illegible] |
| Total, 4 weeks | 63,625 | 214,816 | [illegible] |

Shipments were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,724 | 5,690 | .... |
| Tuesday | 1,447 | 7,612 | .... |
| Wednesday | 2,768 | 7,766 | .... |
| Thursday | 1,834 | 9,600 | .... |
| Friday | 2,830 | 11,005 | .... |
| Total | 10,603 | 41,673 | .... |
| Last week | 10,369 | 51,203 | .... |

CATTLE—The week opened auspiciously for sellers. Telegrams from the East reported moderate supplies and better prices, and trade here opened fairly active at the advanced rates established toward the close of the previous week. But under the influence of largely excessive receipts (nearly 13,000 head had been yarded up to Wednesday night) a feeling of despondency took possession of the market, and since Monday prices have gradually eased off in favor of buyers, until whatever advance may have been gained during last week has been lost. In quality some little improvement was noticeable, but the general average was poor after all, common grass cattle and through Texans comprising the major portion of the offerings. A few bunches of extra corn-fed steers arrived, for which an outlet was found at $5.00@6.25, but the supply of stock good enough to command these figures was insignificant in comparison with the total receipts, and that drover who bases his purchases upon those sales will very likely come to grief. Most of the business of the week was transacted at $2.00@2.50 for through Texas cattle, at $3.00@3.75 for Northern wintered do, and at $3.00@5.25 for common to really good natives. Inferior Texans sold as low as $1.50@1.70, and some scallawag natives at $2.00@2.25, but sales at those figures were exceptional, and perhaps are not more a criterion of the market than were the few transfers effected at $6.00@6.25. There has been some demand for stockers, but a too liberal supply compelled low prices, sales being rendered chiefly at $3.00@3.75. Poor lots sold at $2.75@2.90, while some prime fetched $4.00@4.25. Veal calves continue plenty, and sell slowly at $2.75@3.50 for Texan, and at $3.00@5.25 for native.

To-day trade was sluggish all around, neither local nor outside buyers seeming to want much stock at any price. Although the fresh receipts were small, there were not fewer than 4,000 stale cattle,—a supply which holders found to be fully twice as large as they could dispose of, notwithstanding the liberal concessions they were willing to make to accomplish that desirable result. During yesterday and to-day telegrams from the East have been most discouraging, and the prospects for the ensuing week are not flattering.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward | $5.80@6.00 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs | 5.40@5.75 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,500 to 1,300 lbs | 4.80@5.25 |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 4.50@4.75 |
| Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs | 3.00@4.00 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs | 2.75@4.00 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers | 1.75@2.75 |
| Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered | 3.25@4.25 |
| Cattle—Texas, through droves | 1.50@3.00 |

HOGS—Since our last weekly review the arrivals have been 53,356, against 65,024 last week, and 53,271 week before last. For the four weeks ending to-day the receipts have been 214,816. It has been an active week in this department of the live stock market. The weather throughout has been cool and favorable for the hauling of stock, and with a full attendance of local and outside buyers, sellers have found no difficulty in preventing accumulation, and the prices current last week have easily been sustained. Light smooth hogs grades still show the greatest activity, and continue to demand much the best prices, but heavy weights are doing much better than formerly, and as the season advances the difference now existing in favor of light may be expected to gradually disappear.

To-day there was fair activity and the market exhibited a firm tone. Sales were at $4.25@4.80 for coarse heavy to choice light. We quote the market closing firm at $4.25@4.50 for heavy, and at $4.50@4.80 for light.

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 58 | 257 | $4.42½ | 55 | 266 | $4.40 | 40 | 301 | $4.30 |
| 63 | 219 | 4.80 | 42 | 207 | 4.80 | 20 | 268 | 4.45 |
| 64 | 289 | 4.30 | 21 | 293 | 4.35 | 42 | 254 | 4.40 |
| 77 | 259 | 4.35 | 116 | 208 | 4.75 | 57 | 205 | 4.40 |
| 25 | 202 | 4.40 | 57 | 166 | 4.80 | 49 | 245 | 4.35 |
| 55 | 175 | 4.75 | 56 | 216 | 4.40 | 46 | 229 | 4.40 |
| 54 | 240 | 4.40 | 63 | 198 | 4.70 | 208 | 273 | 4.35 |
| 191 | 190 | 4.75 | 54 | 222 | 4.40 | 54 | 254 | 4.45 |

SHEEP—The receipts show a considerable increase as compared with any previous week within the past two months or more; but the cooler weather prevailing has witnessed a corresponding increase in the demand, and the market has ruled steady at prices not differing materially from those current last week. Good to choice mutton qualities have sold at $4.00@4.50; medium grades at $3.75@3.90; and poor to common at $3.00@3.50.

TO RENT.

# OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW.

Room 21 Tribune Building.

SCOTCH GRANITE.

SCOTCH POLISHED GRANITE

SHEARER SMITH & CO.,

DALBEATTIE GRANITE WORKS, DALBEATTIE, SCOTLAND.

Supply Polished Gray, Blue, and Red Granites for monumental and architectural purposes. Employing several hundreds of workmen in quarrying, dressing, and polishing of Granite, S. S. & CO. are enabled to supply their celebrated Dalbeattie Granite with dispatch.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

# PLOWS.

## The Trial of Plows at Sidney, Ill.

### Twenty-seven Plows on Trial.

### The Sulky-Plow in the Ascendant.

*From Our Agricultural Correspondent.*

SIDNEY, Ill., Aug. 28, 1873.

The trial of plows under the direction of the farmers, at Sidney, in Champaign County, was one of the most important events in the Farmers' Movement. It took place on the

MAPLE-GROVE FARM

of J. R. Porterfield, the Purchasing Agent of the Illinois State Association of Farmers, and three miles southeast of Sidney.

The call had been announced in the local and other papers for some weeks. The following rules were to govern the Committee of Examination:

RULES.

*First*—The Committee of Organization shall appoint one of their number to act as Marshal. Each plow shall be operated to the satisfaction of the Committee, to enable them to judge of its merits. The time of hitching the work and the ease of handling are to be considered.

*Second*—Before proceeding to the trial, the persons present shall be called to order by the Marshal, and these rules read, and a Board of Judges, consisting of five practical farmers, be selected by the persons present, whose business it shall be to thoroughly examine the plows, the work and the character of the wear, and the amount of time or draft necessary to perform the work, and the general adaptability of each plow for general farm uses; and, after the trial, shall give their decision in writing upon the merits of the plows, stating which they consider should have the preference.

The points of excellence shall be: first, durability and superiority of construction; second, ability to do all kinds of plowing; third, care of operating, both by operator and team.

Before proceeding to this work, the parties prepared to test their plows shall select the land that they are to plow by drawing numbers for the same.

The following farmers were selected as

THE JUDGES:

Harry Michner, Chairman; John G. Clark, E. E. Chester, C. F. Cole, Frank Burr.

THE ENTRIES

were as follows:

Hapgood & Co., St. Louis, Mo., 1 14-inch sulky.
Briggs & Enoch, Rockford, Ill., 1 14-inch sulky, 1 16-inch sulky.
L. Eaton, Philo, Ill., 1 14-inch sulky.
Black, Irwin & Co., Apple River, Ill., 1 14-inch sulky, 1 16-inch sulky.
A. Freeman, Ogden, Champaign County, Ill., 1 16-inch sulky.
Sattly Bros., Taylorville, Ill., 1 15-inch sulky.
B. F. Durfy, Decatur, Ill., 1 16-inch sulky, 1 15-inch sulky, 1 14-inch sulky.
Dowdall & Hughes, St. Louis, Mo., 1 16-inch sulky, 1 18-inch sulky.
Hapgood & Co., 1 12-inch gang-plow.
Black, Irwin & Co., 1 12-inch gang-plow.
George H. Wilson, 1 14-inch gang-plow.
Briggs & Enoch, 1 14-inch walking.
George Shelton, 1 14-inch left-hand walking, 1 14-inch right-hand walking.
George W. Call, Urbana, Ill., 1 12-inch walking, 1 14-inch walking, 1 16-inch walking. All of those had Fennes' adjustable attachment.
B. F. Durfy, 1 15-inch walking, 1 12-inch walking.
J. H. Smith, Pekin, Ill., 1 13-inch wood-beam walking, 1 13-inch iron-beam walking.
Hapgood & Co., 1 14-inch walking.

RECAPITULATION.

13 sulky-plows.
3 gang plows.
11 walking plows.

27 plows, by twelve different manufacturers.

The chief interest centered in the sulky plows.

THE LAND SELECTED

for the trial was a wheat stubble that had grown rank with "rag-weed," standing from 3 to 4 feet, and thick-set. This was just the thing to show off the sulky-plow to advantage, as the weight of the implement and the rider was sufficient to break down the lithe, strong weeds that held firmly to the soil; and the axle, or, in case that the wheels were high, a weed-hook, gathered the weeds to the furrow, and they were completely covered. At the same time, the gang-plows could not do so well with their two narrow furrows. Clean stubble land, as we generally find it at this season, would have been a more appropriate place for the trial of all the plows.

But the fact was, very little interest was taken in the walking-plows.

NEARLY ALL THE MOLD-BOARDS

of plows, and, I think, all of those on trial, are made of what is called Lane's patterned mold-board steel. Two pieces of steel have a thin sheet of iron rolled between them, the three pieces being first welded and then rolled. The soft iron prevents the hardened steel from breaking, and thus enables the maker to harden the working surface. The extra cost of this steel combination is not very material, while it adds greatly to the value of the plow. Purchasers of plows would do well to see that they select plows made by this triple manufacture of steel.

THE SATTLY SULKY

has wheels 30 inches. The axle is high, and a common weed-hook is used to adjust the weeds to the furrow. The improvement claimed in this consists in having the plow in front of the wheels and before the driver; it brings the team nearer the point of resistance. On the other hand,

THE DOWDALL & HUGHES SULKY

has the plow opposite the wheels, while both of the wheels run on the unplowed land, the team being attached directly to the plow, and the sulky performing no other part than simply a seat for the driver. It had on a weed-hook, as the oxen could not break down the weeds for it. These sulkies had three horses each. They cut a 6-by-15-inch furrow, which may be considered pretty good work for three horses.

The sulky presented by

MR. EATON

is more properly a sulky-attachment for a common plow. It ran a 12-inch plow with two horses, and did good work. This also had low wheels, which is a decided objection.

THE FREEMAN SULKY

was a very heavy wooden plow, with low wheels, cutting 15 inches, and drawn by three horses. The axle served as a weed-hook.

THE HAPGOOD SULKY

was run by Master Frank Stewart, a lad 11 years old. He was a boy of rather light build, but he appeared to have no difficulty in throwing the plow in and out of the land at the turnings, by the aid of a newly-patented lever. This "Farm and Garden" has for many years been advocating the sulky-plow for boys and other persons who might be able to ride and drive a team all day, and yet not be able to walk and guide the plow in the furrow; and it was a cause of gratification to see such a showing of these valuable aids to labor. This last-mentioned sulky cut a 14-inch furrow, but one cause of its light draught was its four-feet wheels, that so greatly reduced the friction at the bottom. The plow resting on the wheels, there was no bottom friction, as in some of the others.

THE APPLE-RIVER SULKY

was also drawn by two horses, it having 4-foot wheels. It is known as the Crossly plow.

THE SKINNER SULKY,

from the shop of Briggs & Enoch, was a most decided favorite, as many hundreds of them are in use in this and adjoining counties, and has become a standard farm-implement of established reputation. Two of these were on trial, one of 14-inch and the other 16, drawn by two horses each. There is no question that the 14-inch is the better size, the 16-inch drawing a little heavy.

THE DECATUR SULKY

did good work, but they appeared a little too heavy in the build, and required no little power to throw them out at the ends of the lands.

THE GANG-PLOWS

attracted no great attention, as gang-plows have not been popular in our Central Illinois corn-stubbles. On the light lands of Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, the Arkansas Valley, and the black, sandy soils of Texas, these 12-inch gang-plows, such as Hapgood and Crosslys, ought to give the best of satisfaction; but, in heavy clay loams, that need three horses to move a 16-inch sulky, they are of little value. Then a gang-plow is not the best adapted to turn under weeds and stubble.

ALL OF THE WALKING-PLOWS

were excellent, with little apparent difference in value, though of this the dynamometer may make a slight showing.

THE WEBBER WEED-FEEDER

was attached to several of the working-plows. This, as the "Farm and Garden" predicted on its first appearance, has become a prime necessity in all trashy fields. Some of these plows had chains to drag down the rag-weeds, and others weed-hooks; but they failed to as good work as the sulky-plows. The weeds were too high, and of too thick a growth, for the common working-plow.

At a late hour, the Committee

WERE UNABLE TO DECIDE,

and they will take part of the day to-morrow to complete their investigation, and a day or two more to figure up the result for the awards. In the meantime, nearly every farmer present, of whom there must have 400 or 500, had selected his favorite plow, whether sulky or walking, and his opinion will be very little influenced by the decision of the Committee.

The result of the trial will be to largely increase the sales of sulky-plows.

The award of the Committee will be forwarded without delay.

RURAL.

# THE OPERA PROSPECT.

## Max Strakosch's Opinion of His Efforts and of Their Results.

*From the New York World, Aug. 30.*

Max Strakosch, the irrepressible impressario whose active baton is to lead the destinies of Italian opera at the Academy of Music during the coming season, has returned from his summer search for novelties in the capitals of the Old World, and was yesterday busily engaged in piloting through the Custom-House some forty huge packing-cases containing the *disjecta membra* of the operas which he proposes to produce. Having, with the assistance of Gen. Arthur, performed this feat without much difficulty, he repaired to the Everett House and was there met by the writer, to whom he unfolded his plans for the coming campaign in nearly the following language:

"Yes, sir, I have returned, and with the help of my brother, Moritz Strakosch, of Paris, I have engaged the best troupe and purchased the best appointments and mise en scene ever brought to America, sir. My company has not yet arrived, but it is to come in the Cuba and the Europe, of the Transatlantic line, from Brest. The singers are Mme. Nilsson-Rouzead, Mdlle. Tortanni, and Mlle. Marasi,—these are the prime donne,—Miss Cary, contralto; Signor Campanini, M. Capoul, and M. Benfratelli, tenors; Signor Maurel and Signor Delpuinte, baritones; Signor Nanneti and Signor Scalara, bassos; and Signor Muzio, musical director. Isn't that immense? Of these, Mlle. Torianni, Mlle. Marasi, Signor Campanini, M. Benfratelli, Signor Maurel, Signor Delpuinte, and Signor Nanneti have never been in this country before; Signor Scalara has been to America, but has never sung in New York; and Signor Muzio has not been here for eight or nine years. Signor Muzio, you know, was the favorite pupil of Verdi, and he is perfect. These include all the best artists of the two royal operas of London—the Royal Italian, Covent Garden; and Her Majesty's, London, Drury lane. Oh! it has cost us immense sums; but never mind, we have $30,000 subscribed already (you know the season is on the subscription plan), and without announcement. Oh, we will have the most successful season that was ever seen in New York, but that is only because we will give the best operas and with the best singers and the best mountings that ever were given in New York. Operas? Well, we will open on the 29th with 'Traviata.' The second piece will be 'Lucrezia Borgia,' and Campanini will make his first appearance in that. Then we will have 'Mignon'—'Mignon,' you know, the great opera in which Mme. Nilsson-Rouzead takes the title-role—'Lucia de Lammermoor,' 'The Huguenots,' 'Wilhelm Tell,' 'Martha,' 'Faust,' 'La Somnambula,' 'Trovatore,' 'Ernani,' and others. But the greatest of all will be the two new operas, 'Ida,' by Verdi, and 'Lohengrin,' by Wagner. 'Ida' is Verdi's latest and best. It has been sung with unbounded success in Milan, Naples, Parma, Rome, and, in fact, all over Italy, but never outside of Italy. New York will be ahead of London and Paris in this. They offered me great inducements to bring out 'Ida' in Paris, but no, I wanted to give it to New York. And then 'Lohengrin.' That has never been produced in Italian in New York. It was done once in German at the Stadt Theatre. And you should hear Campanini in the title role of *Lohengrin*. Everybody knows that he is the best tenor in 'Lohengrin' that there is in the world. Then we are going to bring out these new operas in wonderful style. Talk about the mise en scene in the 'Black Crook!' Why, we excel that, and it will all be historically correct, too. We are going to have a season here of ten consecutive weeks; then we will travel for ten weeks in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc., and then come back here for a spring season of six weeks. 'Lively competition this winter?' Oh, no, sir. Some opposition—no competition. What has Max Maretzek got? He has got Tamberlik. Well, Tamberlik has had a very good voice; but he is old, and Maretzek is going to fail with him just as I failed last winter with Signor Mario. 'Lucca?' Well, yes, he has got Lucca. She is divine; but one swallow does no make a spring. Oh, no; all that opposition will do us good—by force of contrast, you see."

The formal announcement of the Italian opera season at the Academy of Music is expected to be published early next week.

## Making Things Lively.

The Philadelphia *Dispatch* publishes the following story at the expense of Reading, which the paper of that city denies with true local dignity:

"Some years ago, says Max Adler, in writing to a paper, a new fire company was organized at Reading, and the members one evening thought they would have a little innocent fun at the expense of Hopkins, their foreman. They decided to rush around with the engine to Hopkins' house after dark, to throw up their ladders, pull out their hose, climb on his roof, and scare him with the belief that his dwelling was on fire. But that very day Hopkins moved out of the house, and a Presbyterian clergyman moved in, without the company being aware of the change. So about 8 o'clock the humorists dashed out, and went through all the movements—getting on the roof and splashing water around and creating a terrific disturbance generally. A rival company, noticing what was going on, also hurried to the scene, and, not understanding the joke, attached their hose to the plug, smashed in the front windows, and began to empty a two-inch stream on the family of that Presbyterian clergyman. They squirted into all the rooms, split up the window-shutters with an ax, broke down the front door, ran out the furniture, tore off the shingles, and bawled through the trumpets until the hired girl had convulsions on the kitchen stairs. The first company tried to explain, but the new-comers thought an effort was being made to get them out of the way, and a fight ensued, and presently firemen were sliding off the roof, and pelting down the chimneys, and bleeding over the entry carpet, and having boisterous encounters with spanners and brass horns on the stairs. And the next morning that Presbyterian divine and his family moved out. They said the place seemed to be too animated and sensational for a quiet, domestic circle. They wanted a house where there was more calmness and peace; where they could have more security for their privacy and pianos, and for their front door and shingles and peace of mind and window-sashes.

## The Persecution of Jones.

*Max Adeler in the Saturday Evening Post.*

We have no other authority for it than Jones himself, and therefore cannot vouch for its truthfulness. Jones told us that he was persecuted nearly to death some time ago by a sewing-machine agent, who wanted him to make a purchase. Unable at last to endure the persistence of the man, Jones says he bought a diving-bell, and went out 400 miles from land and descended 2 miles into the ocean to spend a few days in peace. He had hardly touched bottom when he saw the sewing-machine man coming down in the divers' armor, carrying with him a shuttle-feed and sixty strong testimonials to the merits of his button-hole attachment. Jones informs us that he suddenly rose to the surface and prepared to sail home; but just as the ship's anchor was being hauled over the side, it fell and upset the cook's caboose, scattering the live coals in the powder magazine. This caused a terrible explosion, and Mr. Jones was blown four miles upward into the air. (This is Jones' statement, remember.) Just as he began to come down he met the sewing-machine solicitor coming up in a balloon, with a bucketful of samples of the lockstitch, and a model of his patent reversible hemmer. When Jones fell he was picked up, and he sailed straight for home. As the vessel drew near the dock Jones perceived the agent standing on the wharf waiting for him with a "noiseless buttonhole attachment." (We thought all button-holes were necessarily noiseless; but Jones is responsible.) Thereupon Jones hid himself in the cabin, and instructed the captain to say to the agent that he, Jones, had died of yellow fever on the voyage. When the sewing-machine man heard this he seized a copy of a certificate from a clergyman's wife, and then blew out his brains with a pistol, evidently determined to follow Jones into the next world, and sell him a machine at all hazards. We give this for what it is worth. We only know that Jones was educated by his parents to believe that it is wicked to tell a lie.

## The Turkish Ladies.

Orders have been issued from the Turkish Ministry of Police, renewing the prohibition against Turkish ladies entering shops for the purpose of making purchases, whether the shops be kept by Turks or Christians. This prohibition was first issued at the beginning of the present Sultan's reign, but has for some time past been allowed to fall into disuse. It is now formally renewed in a communication addressed to the foreign legations, and a direct order to Mussulman shopkeepers, and Turkish women must for the future make all their purchases from their carriages, as the majority of the better class do at present, or, where they have no carriages, at shop-doors or windows.

# WASHINGTON.

## German-American Appointments to Consulships.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The Washington *Sentinel*, organ of the German Brewers' Association, says of the two German Consuls appointed from Chicago, and of German candidates for Consulships in general:

The question has been raised by some of the leading German papers whether, under the administration of Gen. Grant, and particularly since Mr. Fish has been Secretary of State, any appointments of German-Americans as Consuls to Germany have been made. As far as we remember there have, indeed, two been honored with such an appointment, to-wit.: Hoechster, as Consul at Bremen, and Brentano, as Consul at Dresden. Both were formerly connected with the Illinois *Staats-Zeitung*. Hoechster would nevertheless most likely have been unsuccessful if some of his Israelite friends here in this city had not so warmly advocated his claims. Amongst those holding over from previous Administrations, or having been reappointed, there are only two German-Americans—Kriessmann, at Berlin, and Klanprecht, at Stuttgart. Klanprecht has just been recalled, and Kreissman is retained only through the influence of Mr. Washburne, our present Minister to France.

GERMAN LEGATION BUILDING.

The German Government will build a legation building at Washington. The plans have already been made at Berlin.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

It is stated that a number of capitalists and contractors of the District are arranging to establish a District stock exchange and banking house, similar to that of New York, in order to protect the District securities, now in the market and in private hands.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

THE WAWASSET DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury will make public, on Monday, the report on the Wawasset disaster. He desires to examine the testimony on which it is based. No facts were ascertained as to the origin of the fire, but it was shown that the Potomac Company employed the Captain and Mate without a license to act in that capacity; therefore, it is easy to guess, in the absence of the official report, that the Commission, while condemning the neglect of the fire organization on board the Wawasset, recommends the prosecution for a violation of the Steamboat law.

POSTAL RULES.

The Navy Department announces that letters and papers for officers and seamen aboard must be prepaid, the same as other postal matter, else they will not reac htheir destination.

THE KU-KLUX REPORT.

A telegram to the Attorney-General, from the United States Attorney at Louisville, Ky., announces that he has forwarded the report of the Ku-Klux outrages in Kentucky, and says that they are even worse than the newspapers make them.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following is the official statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, $79,937; legal-tender notes, new issue, $78,236,531; legal tender notes, series of 1869, $277,763,449; one year notes, 1863, $83,615; two year notes, 1863, $25,950; two year coupon notes, 1863, $31,100; compound interest notes $473,240; fractional currency, first issue, $4,349,694; fractional currency, second issue, $3,161,502; currency, third issue, $3,424,498; fourth issue, first series, $21,602,440; fourth issue, second series, $10,555,955; fractional currency, fourth issue, third series, $1,795,500. Total, $401,583,434.

## Agricultural Matters.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 30.—The Northern Illinois Fair will pay its premiums in full, not pro rata, as some designing parties have stated. The number of entries for the races will be in accordance with the national rules. The Burlington & Missouri Railroad will exhibit samples of products produced on their line of road, showing what their land and climate can do.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 30.—The Nebraska State Fair will be held here next week. Extensive preparations are being made, and it will be far superior to any exhibition ever before given in this State. All the railroads centering in this city, together with their connecting-lines, will run half-fare trains to the fair. Among the premiums to be awarded are sixteen fine farms.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Aug. 30.—The twenty-second annual fair of the Warren County Agricultural Society, will be held at this place Sept. 23, 24, 25, and 26. W. A. Grant, the popular Secretary, is working to make this exhibition far superior to any ever before held in this part of the State, and the present indications are that he will succeed beyond all expectations. One notable of this fair is the very liberal purses offered for fast horses. Several well-known trotters from abroad will be here to compete for the $500 premium.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 30.—There is already quite an irruption of visitors to attend the Ohio State Fair, to commence Monday. The entries received up to Saturday evening are 2,000, which is considerably in excess of last year at this time. Although the stock exhibition was a feature of last year, there is a much finer show promised for this year. Five herds of cattle are already entered, which are claimed as the best ever put on exhibition at a State Fair. Iowa and Minnesota have asked for and obtained a place for the exhibition of products, and a hall has been assigned them. They will make a fine display. The weather is favorable and the prospects good for a successful fair.

## Sudden Death.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—Last night, R. O. Broncher, a stock drover, of Lincoln, Logan County, Ill., started from Louisville on the through freight for home, having on the train valuable stock purchased in Kentucky. During the trip he was attacked with acute cholera morbus, and when he was brought to Indianapolis early this morning, was past medical aid. He died this afternoon, after dictating a business and farewell letter to his wife and three children.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 30.—John H. Hutton, proprietor of the Richmond Knitting Factory, first President of the Eaton & Hamilton Railroad, and an old citizen, was taken suddenly ill this morning, and died in a few hours.

## New National Bank.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 30.—A new bank, the State National, was organized to-day by electing E. C. Daniel, President; J. J. Freeman, Cashier. The new bank has purchased the building of the Merchants' National, corner of Main and Madison, for $55,000, and will commence business on Monday morning. The Merchants' National Bank, by a vote of stockholders, goes into voluntary liquidation, the Jackson Insurance Company closes up its business, and the deposits of both go to the State National, the Directors of which are among the most prominent business men of the city.

## Cincinnati's Pork Packing Cartoons to be Presented to Pesth, Hungary.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 30.—The Pork Packers' Association to-day held a meeting, and by unanimous vote decided to present the hog-slaughtering and pork-packing cartoons, now on exhibition at Vienna, where they excite so much admiration, to Count Gichy, of Hungary, who, in the name of the Association, will present the same to the City of Pesth, Hungary, where they will be accorded a public place in which to remain on public exhibition.

## Crime in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 30.—Advices from Clarksville state that the Coroner's jury is still in session eliciting evidence in regard to the assassination of Judge Mears. Enough has already been obtained to make it certain that the assassination was done by a personal enemy.

Later reports from Perry County contradict the statement about five men being killed. Sheriff Hambrak writes that all the parties, save those implicated in the breaking up of the Supervisors' Court, have left the county.

## Telegraphic Brevities.

A heavy storm visited Nevada on Monday last. The Methodist Church was partially moved from its foundation, the windows were badly broken, and the structure damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars.

A Boone County man named Sumstine became insane in Brooklyn, Iowa, over the fact that the man of whom he had purchased 160 acres of land had no title to it.

Avoca, Iowa, on the Rock Island Railroad, will ship this season 400,000 bushels of small grain. The station was opened four years ago.

## Accidental Poisoning.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SHELBY, O., Aug. 30.—A single man by the name of Taylor, aged about 20, living near Ganges, this county, accidentally took some poison for ague medicine yesterday, and died within two hours.

## Drug Stores Scarce in Vienna.

An hour's walk this morning through the most populous parts of Vienna, in search of a Seidlitz powder, was a failure, as far as the object of the search was concerned. We could not find an apothecary shop in all this long walk and diligent search. In the same space we could have found fifty in Baltimore, or in any other American city. Being in pursuit of knowledge we made inquiry as to the cause of this scarcity, desiring to know whether the sages of Vienna had discovered that Shakspeare was right when he consigned "physic to the dogs." The physicians of whom we inquired assured us that, although the people did not physic themselves much in Vienna, and average amount of medicine was consumed. The scarcity of apothecaries grew out of the fact that the law was very strict as to the qualifications of all aspirants, and that they must obtain a certificate from an examining board, all of whom are apothecaries and interested in restricting the number. Thus it is that the business is kept in certain families, and that very few except such of their children as take a fancy to the business are inducted to its mysteries. The difficulty that a stranger experienced in finding them was partly owing to the fact that they had no competition in their several neighborhoods, made very little display, and very often had their establishments in back streets or courts, where convenience or cheap rent induced the location. They charge high prices, and are generally quite wealthy.


## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY, improved and vacant, in all parts of the city.
To capitalists seeking investments in Chicago property we can offer some good bargains.
To those desiring residences in the city or suburbs we can show some of the most desirable in market.
To manufacturers we can offer some of the best manufacturing property in the city.
To those wishing to purchase improved farms we can show some choice ones.
To those wishing to exchange real estate we would say give us a description of what you have and desire, and we will try to suit you.
CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE 6-ROOM COTTAGE 50 ARTESIAN-av., nearly new and well built; owner going away; will sell at a sacrifice; small cash payments, balance monthly. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW AND GOOD STYLED 2-STORY house and lot on Shurtleff-av., No. 265. Purchase of owner and save commissions. Will sell at low price and on long time. Inquire at the house or at 28 East Randolph-st. H. W. FALES.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO SUIT, brick house, corner Tyler and Marshfield-av.; has all modern improvements. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—6½ ACRES AT $7 PER FOOT, ¼ cash, fronting on Prairie & Calumet-aves., in Sec. 34, 38, 14. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR Shops and Central Park, easy terms, long time. To a party who will build immediately no cash required. Free ride to premises. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 ACRES ADJOINING CITY, in N. E. ¼ Sec. 22, 39, 13, cheap and on very easy terms. WM. C. DOW, Room 21, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF HIGH LAND LYING east of Stony Island boulevard and north of South Chicago-av.; price low, easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 678 WEST JACKSON-ST., BETWEEN Wood and Honore-sts., two-story house, nine rooms, lot 30x125 to 16-foot alley; easy terms. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, AND LOT 25X110, 653 South Dearborn-st., cheap; ⅓ cash, balance monthly payments, at 9 per cent. Apply on premises, or to CHAS. WARREN, 136 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD 2-STORY COTTAGE-HOUSE, 10 rooms, bath room, closets, etc., in splendid repair and nicely finished, on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-third, west front, only one block from R. I. R. R. station; cheap and easy terms. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200—HOUSE AND BARN, 10 ROOMS, 359 Burnside-st., on leased lot, 4½ years to run, at $65 per year; no taxes. Apply at 238 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—JUST BEYOND FIRE LIMITS, AND very accessible:
Lots on Harrison, near Robey-st.
Lots on Lincoln, near Harrison-st.
Lot on Arnold, near Twenty-ninth-st.
ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN. 25 FT ON South Clark-st., near the corner of Jackson-st; price $825 per foot; one-half cash, balance in 5 years. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, MONTHLY PAYMENTS, new house, 8 rooms, and lot. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, corner Western-av. and Lexington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 132x264 FT ON THE GREAT South Park-av. boulevard, running through to Vernon-av., near Thirty-seventh-st. Price, $39,600; terms easy. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Clark, one block from Pacific Hotel; 7 years' time; $600 per foot, by owner, C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 75x160 FT ON THE northeast corner of Douglas-place and Calumet-av., looking down the great South Park-av. boulevard; price, $1,500. Terms easy. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LOTS FRONTING ON MILwaukee-av., North-av., Wood, Elk Grove, and Girard-sts. Street pavement laid on Milwaukee-av. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—54½x125 FT ON THE SOUTHWEST corner Twenty-seventh and Butler-sts., and 54½x125 ft on the northwest corner of Twenty-eighth and Butler-st. Cheap; on long time, with 6 per cent interest. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS—HOMES FOR men of moderate means, upon State, Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Hanover, Halsted, Emerald and Dashiell, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-fourth-sts. Also, upon Archer, Egan, Wentworth, Shurtleff, and Blanchard-avs. Small payments down, balance in 5 years; interest 6 per cent; title perfect; full warranty deeds. Apply to the owner, HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE BEST residence corners on the South Side, 50x164, northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st.; will sell low for part cash, or exchange for unincumbered house and lot on State-st, or Third and Fourth-avs., fronting Dearborn-st. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner of Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON FRONT BRICK RESIDENCE, two stories and basement, 10 rooms, large lot, excellent location, West Side. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, MADISON-ST., WEST OF Ashland-av. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE, TWO STORIES and basement, 10 rooms, good location, West Side; $7,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO VERY DESIRable residences, large brick barn and vacant lot, on large corner, two blocks from Union Park and south of Washington-st. Rented till May next. Will sell on long time and easy terms, or would prefer to exchange for improved or unimproved residence property, south of Douglas-place, worth $12,000 to 15,000 cash. Call on GEO. W. KNOX, Att'y, Room 33 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—GO AND see that finely arranged house on Forty-first-st., facing Langley. Beautifully situated in a grove, 2-story and brick basement (basement to be paved and used as cellar); nice barn to house. Easy terms to a responsible party. J. L. McKeever, 155 Monroe-st. Call any time at my house, 3 doors west of the above.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—82x125, ON SOUTH Park-av., near Thirty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—EGANDALE-AV.—200x167, SOUTWEST corner Fifty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES, SOUTHEAST CORNER Wallace and Forty-sixth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—50x160 FT. ON LAKE-AV., near Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWELFTH-ST.—LOT 24x83 FT., ON Twelfth-st., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—264 FT. FRONT ON Indiana-av., northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VERY WELL PAYING GROCERY STORE, IN connection with a saloon and boarding-house, for sale, in best location on South Side. Being established many years ago, it has secured numerous permanent customers. As the owner wishes to retire from business, it can be had for cash at a great bargain. For full particulars call at the office of T. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13.

BUSINESS INTERESTS, MERCANTILE, MANUfacturing, etc., in great variety, for sale; capital required, $500 to $10,000. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

I HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF BUSINESS chances, representing all branches, first-class, reliable, and excellent. Call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

LAUNDRY CLEARING $120 PER MONTH; LOCAtion unsurpassed; price, $500; will take good horse or suburban lot as part pay. Must sell; going to country. Call at 201 West Van Buren-st.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD BUSIness. Inquire at 145 Monroe-st., between La Salle and Clark-sts. Good reasons for selling. Will be sold for cash only.

THE FURNITURE, FIXTURES, ETC., OF THE only hotel in town, 1,000 inhabitants; good business for a party with small capital. Address ORIENTAL HOUSE, Somonauk, Ill.

WE HAVE A GOOD BUSINESS FOR SALE VERY cheap, $200, worth $400; call to-day. McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

$550 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A first-class grocery store, 6 rooms and closets. Rent, $25 per month. No other store within 5 blocks. Street well lighted—or will trade for real estate. 39 Evans-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

76 SOUTH SANGOMIN-ST.—FOUR LADIES EMployed through the day can obtain board.

140 WARREN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR married or single persons, at reasonable rates; board excellent; one block from Madison-st. cars.

532 WEST MADISON-ST.—HOME FOR INDUStrious working girls.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), NEAR Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful place to board; excellent table, cheerful company, and every home and hotel comfort, with surprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $6.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—THE MOST DESIRable location; board first-class; rooms well furnished; a suit of parlors unfurnished; references.

1050 MICHIGAN-AV.—SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; first-class accomodations for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen;

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE MOST attractive homes; large brick house; nearly and entire block of 3 acres; great variety of abundant fruits; beautiful hedges, lawns, and evergreens, all in excellent condition; North Shore, 125 feet above lake; 3,000 inhabitants; no better church, school, or social privileges; with or without furniture, horses, carriages, phaeton, winter's coal, etc., and free from all incumbrances, with perfect title. A comfortable home, with large grounds, away from the lake, would be taken as part pay; Englewood, Riverside, or Harlem preferred. GEO. W. KNOX, Attorney, Room 33, Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 133 LA SALLE st.:
10, 20, or 40 acres, Sec 1, T 37, R 13, n w ¼.
40 acres, Sec 26, T 38, R 13, s e ¼.
9 acres near Humboldt Park, cheap.
Those looking for inside lots or dwellings should call upon E. C. COLE & CO.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME—Ten very desirable 2-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots, and within one block of depot, at Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHly payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND BLOCKS AT PARK RIDGE and North Evanston at decided bargains; also acre tracts. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 50 OF THE CHOICEST lots in North Evanston to those who will build, and 7 houses and cottages for monthly payments, or on 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid yearly in advance. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

FOR SALE—3½ ACRES WITHIN ONE BLOCK OF the depot at Hawthorne, first station beyond the limits, on C., B. & Q. R. R., the most beautiful subdivision outside the city, $2,100 per acre. Small payment down, balance 3 and 5 years at 8 per cent interest. Inquire of owner at Allen, Coryell & Co., corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st. F. S. ROUNDS.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—TEN ACRES SUITable for subdivision, or to sell in a body, at Washington Heights, near new improvements on the hill, south and east front on Spring-st. and Western-av. The best bargain in the market. H. H. HONORE, JR., Room 3, Honore Block.

FOR SALE—9¼ ACRES, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, corner of Western-av. and Wilcox-st.; the highest and most beautiful corner on the hill; near the new Female College; offered at a bargain for a few days. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE 2-story house, 9 rooms, newly painted, papered, and put in complete order, connected with sewer to the lake, lot 50x150, and a large barn; $8,000.
Also a few choice lots at figures which will make you certain of a handsome pront, sidewalks all laid, fine trees, &c. Call and go with us free of expense.
OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW SUBURBAN RESIDENCE OF 9 rooms with 50 feet of ground, at Auburn, near Englewood and Normal School; price only $3,500, terms to suit. We are offering choice lots in this suburb at low prices, on very easy terms. Best of railroad accommodations. SMITH, WOOD & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—96 LOTS IN STUART'S SUBDIVISION, southwest of Brighton, in Sec. 1, 38, 13, for $13,000, or less than $140 per lot. WM. GARNETT, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS, 4¼ ACRES EACH, near Northwestern Car Shops, cheap. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE and grounds at Waukegan, Ill., ½ mile from depot, Gothic Milwaukee brick house, 15 rooms, new stables and coach-house, with 15 acres of land, handsomely ornamented, with good garden, and 1,000 fruit trees in full bearing. To any one wishing to buy a truly comfortable and desirable suburban home this presents a rare opportunity. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—$160 WILL BUY A GOOD LOT ON THE public square in Blue Island, near the depot; terms $10 cash and $5 per month. These lots are worth double the money, and are the best investment for a poor man now in the market. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT LORTH EVANSTON—LARGE lots, 50 feet front and 190 feet deep, for from $600 to $800 each. Blocks of from 5 to 9 acres on special terms, to men who will build. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE LOTS with sidewalks for $275 to $375, in $10 monthly payments. Purchasers taken free of expense. WM. P. THAYER, basement, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—HOUSES well built and in pleasant locations for sale on easy terms. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH RAVNESWOOD—BEAUTIFUL lots, 50x52 feet, $550 to $850 each; two half-acre lots, each with 108 feet of frontage upon good street, directly opposite depot, $800 each. The latter are worthy of special attention.
Ravenswood—Neat dwelling, and lot 60 feet, $3800; one-third cash. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE grove lots at $10 to $15 per foot, including sidewalks. Also, good houses for sale and to rent on easy terms. SAMUEL POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE PROPerty, improved, and vacant. Those seeking homes should visit this, the most beautiful of Chicago suburbs. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, 4 ACRES AT ENGLEwood, between Fifty-seventh and Sixtieth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES; VILLAGE of Sand Springs, Delaware Co., Ia., near depot; improved and well rented.
240 of choicest farming lands, Knox Co., Mo., west from Quincy, Ill.; surrounded by first-class improvements, and near railroad.
Two 320 tracts, famous Walnut Valley lands, Butler Co., Kan.; entered and patented under Buchanan, near county seat.
Can give a great bargain in exchange for good house and lots in or near Chicago. G. W. KNOX, Attorney, Room 33 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FARM, 1,200 ACRES, ILLINOIS COMbination of soil, timber, and water; fine railroad facilities; large stone house, 2,400 feet of flooring. $50,000, ⅓ in rental property. WM. GARNETT, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—3 GOOD FRAME houses, pleasant locations, between Aberdeen-st. and Western-av., Lake and Harrison-sts. Customers at once if prices are right. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—1, 2, OR 3 CHOICE lots to be built upon, on North LaSalle, Dearborn, or State-sts.; must have bottom figures; parties ready. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A GOOD SUBDIVISion that will retail well. Give location and price, and address D 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A STORE BUILDING AND ground on Washington, Randolph, or Lake-sts., near State, or on State, near said streets. Price not to exceed $200,000. Will pay $25,000 to $50,000 cash. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS BUT little used. Inquire at 148 Seventeenth-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A FINE YOUNG CARriage horse; also, span of horses, wagon, and harness, at BECKER'S Hotel Stable, West Lake-st., between Halsted and Union.

FOR SALE—SPAN OF MATCHED BLACK CARriage horses, well used to the city. Address 41 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE, BUT little used, and an excellent pair of carriage horses, accustomed to the city. I will sell the carriage and horses separately or together. JNO. G. ROGERS, 71 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—KIMBALL JUMP-SEAT (2 SEAT) shifting-top buggy, pole and thills. Inquire at Grand Pacific Hotel Cigar Store.

FOR SALE—TWO HEAVY LUMBER TEAMS AND one single team, with harnesses and wagons. Also, one good buggy horse. Inquire at 93 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—19 HORSES OF ALL KINDS, JUST received; also a splendid pony, gentle to ride or drive. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT FARMER'S BRICK BOARDING and Sale Stable, 3 good business horses. Have room for few more boarding and sale horses. Ready to buy, sell, or exchange horses, buggies, &c.

MUST BE SOLD—A FINE YOUNG CARRIAGE horse; good traveler, splendid style. Call and see, at BECKER'S Hotel Stable, Lake-st., between Halsted and Union.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BUGGY IN exchange for horses; also several horses for sale, and set of harness. 68 West Monroe-st.

## SEWING MACHINES.

A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY MACHINE, IN complete order, for $25, cost $65; also a couple of late improved Singers at half the usual price. 328 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 272 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Singer machines sold on easy monthly payments and rented; open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

## MUSICAL.

MUSIC—H. T. MERRILL WILL RESUME TEACHing on the piano, organ, and voice, Sept. 8, 1873. Residence, 139 Park-av.

PROF. DELOULME, 412 WEST MADISON-ST., Piano, Vocal Culture, Singing, French, Latin, by the month. New engagement as organist for tenor singer wanted.

JOHN H. PHELAN, TEACHER OF MUSIC, ORganist of St. James Church (Prairie avenue). Private instruction on piano at pupil's residence. Terms: $25 per quarter of 10 weeks, 20 lessons. Apply at 1043 State-st.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN OFFICE BUSINESS, with $500, for half interest in stock, fixtures, &c. E. B. WEBSTER & CO., 279 East Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO IS A LIVE MAN, having $500, in a pleasant well established business that pays enough for the support of two families and can be rapidly increased. Address O 39, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $200, IN A PLEASant, light established business in the city, paying $2,000 a year. Address immediately E 88, Tribune office.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CLOTHES WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED, new rolls, $2 each, $3.50 a pair; new wringers, $5 and $6; everything warranted. H. S. THAYER & CO., 32 West Washington-st.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FIXTURES—SAFE, TWO desks, chairs, letter press, and office furniture. M. M. SMITH & BRO., 225 East Jackson-st.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN QUIGG, CARpenter, formerly of Philadelphia; has not been heard from for two years; any information of him will be thankfully received by his wife. MAGGIE QUIGG, 1229 Pine-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON, HOUSE-RENTING Agents, 188 West Madison-st.:
Several small houses, $20 to $30.
Several parts of houses, $15 to $20.
Several good houses, $30 to $40.
Several extra houses, $50 to $75.
Call and look over our list.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A 9-ROOM COTTAGE WITH brick basement, hot and cold water, barn, &c., large lot, plenty of shade, perfect sewerage, gas, &c. Will rent furnished or unfurnished to suitable tenant at reasonable rates. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—312 ERIE-ST., CORNER OF CASS, WITHin 10 minutes walk of Court-House, the new and elegant 3-story and basement house. All modern improvements, heater, &c. Will rent low if taken within a few days. Apply next door, or at 144 Madison-st. C. N. HAMMOND.

TO RENT—316 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWO-story and basement stone front; carpets and some furniture for sale on monthly payments. Apply to NUTT & BROOKES, Room 26, Ashland Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, NORTH SIDE, 2 blocks from cars, good location, $25 a month.
West Side—Cottage and basement, suitable for two families, 12 rooms and closets; good location; 6 rooms, $25 a month. H. WHIPPLE, 210 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—231 AND 233 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—Convenient to horse cars, 2 good cottages of 6 rooms each. Apply at 282 Forquer-st.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL 6-ROOM COTTAGE, with lot, 50x200 feet, 473 West Indiana-st. Inquire of M. D. FLAHERTY, 189 East Madison-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—NICE 6-ROOM HOUSE, CLOSETS, water, &c. Call at No. 400 for the key.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, NO. 73 NORTH LINcoln-st., $25 per month. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS—BY D. COLE & SON, HOUSE Renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st.:
Unfurnished rooms on the second, third and fourth floors of Davy's Building, northwest cor. Madison and Green-sts., from $6 to $20 each; either single or in suits of two. The finest, coolest, and best ventilated rooms in the city.
Also several suits of 5 and 6 rooms in Cole's Block, one suit of 4, and one suit of 3, in same block.
Several furnished rooms, 245 West Madison-st., $12 and $15 each.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL modern conveniences, on second floor, new (public) block, 56, 58, 60, and 62 South Halsted-st., northeast corner of Madison. Office, Room 42.

TO RENT—TO A GOOD AMERICAN FAMILY, THE second floor of 621 Burnside-st. 7 rooms, beside closets.

TO RENT—7 PRETTY ROOMS, WITH BATH-room, etc., in brick house, 17 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, Nos. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.; charges reasonable.

TO RENT—NO. 221 OAK-ST.—TO A SINGLE GENtleman, elegant furnished room, fronting the lake, in rear brick house, with modern improvements.

TO RENT—FLOOR OF 6 ROOMS IN THOMPSON'S Block, West Madison-st.; gas, water, and water-closets, suitable for housekeeping; rent cheap to right party. W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—157 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR BOARD of Trade, elegantly furnished rooms, cheap. Apply at Room 27.

TO RENT—TO LADIES OR MARRIED COUPLE, 2 or 3 unfurnished front rooms in a private family. No. 483 Michigan-av.; best of references required.

TO RENT—A NEAT FURNISHED FRONT BED-room for single gentleman, at 653 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, WELL FURNISHED, for one or two gentlemen, in a private family, all first-class. 41 Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED ROOM. 568 Wabash-av., first floor.

TO RENT—TWO TENEMENTS OVER STORE 211 North Clark-st.; 6 rooms each, water, gas-fixtures, inside blinds, etc.; $42.50 and $37.50 per month. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, Office 14, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite; prices to suit the times. MRS. HIXON, northeast corner State and Monroe-sts., Room 16.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS IN BLOCK corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES ON WABASH-av., Lake, Clark, Dearborn, Randolph, and other streets, in small or large sizes; prices low to good tenants. J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 Clark-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF A FINE FURNISHED OFFICE or desk-room, on first floor, corner building. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle, cor. Adams-sts., Schlosser Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—TWO FINE LOFTS, WITH STEAM elevator and power, if wanted, forty feet wide, together; suitable for jobbing business, manufacturing, or storage; location central; good tenants can secure extremely low rent. WALWORTH, BROOKS & CO., Dealers in Iron Pipe, Steam Pumps, &c., 243 and 245 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, WITH ENGINE, boiler, and line shafting; to rent to a responsible party at a low figure. Come and see at 39 North Union-st., near Lake. G. W. SIMPSON.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM WITH EVERY CONVENience in our fine basement office, Empire Block, at moderate rent. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED SASH and door factories in the city, with all the machinery in good running order, or will sell the machinery; rent low. Address K 90, Tribune office.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 rooms, with gas and modern conveniences. Would buy furniture. Prompt pay, and first-class references. Must be on West Side and near Union Park. Address E 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOME NICE COTTAGES, centrally located, for which we have good tenants. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG COUPLE, A neat cottage, or upper part of double cottage, east of Union Park, between Harrison and Lake-sts., on West Side, or east of Franklin and south of Chicago-av., on North Side. Address, stating rent, A H, 246 East Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE CONSIDERABLE number of customers waiting for first-class cottages and stone houses, furnished or unfurnished, from $35, $50, and upwards; can rent at once. J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13.

## TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR DESIRABLE IMPROVED farms, worth in the aggregate $75,000, within 50 miles of Chicago, one mile from depot, for improved city property, business or residence. Address M 85, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS NEAR THE HYDE PARK Depot.
Lots on South Park-av., north of city limits, for cash and improved property.
ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Dealers, 188 West Madison-st., a splendid house, large lot full of fruit and shrubbery, in the beautiful city of Janesville, Wis., short ride from Chicago, for encumbered property in Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—15 SUBURBAN LOTS FOR GOOD span of horses and wagon or horse and buggy; difference in cash. Call at 201 West Van Buren-st.

TO EXCHANGE—20 ACRES NO. 1 PROPERTY AT Washington Heights, 10 acres on the ridge and 10 acres through which the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad runs, and they give a pass for 3 years to every purchaser of a lot. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle.

TO EXCHANGE—A BRICK STORE AT FREEport, for Chicago or suburban property. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—140 FEET, JUST SOUTH OF Thirty-ninth-st., on Wabash-av. for stock of goods or other good property. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST SIDE, worth $6,000 in exchange for farm of 120 acres. Good improvements, and in fine order. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A PIANO AS FIRST PAYMENT FOR 25 lots on Sixteenth-st., west of Harlem, half block from depot, 10 years' time, 6 per cent. C. W. DEAN, 133 Clark-st., Room 16.

## INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG FRENCH OFFICER OF CAVALRY thoroughly versed in the art of training horses, and of elegant riding, desires to receive ladies and gentlemen as pupils. He is anxious also to show his capability in training horses. Guarantees highest satisfaction, and has very best of city references. Address EMILE THORBECK, Room 50 Reaper Block.

A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER GIVE LESSONS on moderate terms in Music, English, French, Elementary Latin and Italian. Address for terms, D, 90 Tribune office.

PROF. DELOULME, 412 WEST MADISON-ST—Piano, vocal culture, singing, French, Latin, by the month. New engagement as organist or tenor singer wanted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY qualified to give instruction in the English branches and music, in a school or family; satisfactory references will be given and required. Address M. P., Box 1813, Evanston, Ill.

## FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for the purchase of notes secured by mortgages and collaterals, having short time to run. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE NOTES bought by C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 151 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR MORE, on city real estate, or Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

$50 TO $3,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, chattel mortgages, or personal security. 145 South Clark-st., Room 11. GEO. M. McKENZIE.

$50,000 TO $5,000, TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 to $5,000, for long or short time. Purchase money notes wanted. 133 Clark-st., H. LOWY.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT MEN AND WOMEN in every city and town to introduce our new goods, that sell at sight; agents are making from $5 to $30 a day; save time and money by buying of the manufacturers. DOOLITTLE MANUFACTURING CO., Room 8, 99 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN to sell the newest and best selling articles out. Eight articles sent free on receipt of $1. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—BIG PAY on small capital, anywhere. City customers call before noon. Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND steady employment by applying at KELLY & HOWISON, 295 South Clark-st. References required.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—125 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 20x30 inches, on extra heavy bed; two tubular boilers, 52 inches by 16 feet, with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 5 Knowles' steam-pump complete, and every article required to set up said machinery and put it in successful operation. This is a most perfect outfit, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good securities. It is now set up, ready to run, and the premises may be moved if sold, or a favorable lease of the premises may be obtained. For further information apply to ELMES, FURBER & CO., 95 and 97 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMAN FOR A REtail store in Northern Illinois. Must be thoroughly experienced. One who has learned the business in England or Canada, and a young man, preferred. Address DRY GOODS, care of N. K. W. J. V. FARWELL & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL GOODS ON SALary and commission; also men to locate in large cities; $3 to $50 required. Business immensely profitable. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUG CLERK. 203 Blue Island-av.

Trades.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS CAPABLE of doing the trimmings on a first-class house, who desire to purchase a lot at cash figures in Evanston. I will pay such parties fair wages till December, and perhaps longer, and will pay half cash, balance turn towards a lot, and give long time for payment of lot. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS HORSE-SHOERS, 1 floor man, and 1 fireman; good wages will be paid. 259 State-st. PAUL DENNIS.

WANTED—A CARPENTER TO DO A JOB AT good price and take a sewing machine in pay. DAVID C. COOK, 138 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A SMART EXPERIENCED BOY IN A printing office; must understand something of type setting. Apply at office of Figaro, 36 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PLUMBERS; wages, $4.00 per day. Also one gas-fitter; steady work. Apply or address, CHAS. DOHERTY & CO., Indianapolis.

WANTED—GOOD CUTTERS. INQUIRE AT 10, 12, and 14 Lake-st.

WANTED—A PRINTER, OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, will find work, for two or three days, at 464 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH, TO GO INTO the country. Call at 85 West Van Buren-st., between 1 and 4 o'clock Monday.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS, $2 PER day; also, men for coal-mines, brick-yards, stone-quarries, choppers, saw-mills, farms, &c. For particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st. and 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR THE CHICAGO AND Pacific R. R.; 200 station men, free fare, at Company's office, 36 North Clark-st. Room 9.

WANTED—100 LAILROAD LABORERS AND 12 saw-mill hands; free fare; steady employment; high wages. Apply at 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD MEN, TO LEAVE AT 9 this morning; free fare; come prepared to go; 25 sawmill hands. ANGEL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER, AT 178 SOUTH Water-st.

WANTED—500 LABORERS, ON TOLEDO WATER-Works; steady employment at $2 per day; pay every Monday; board cheap. PETERSON & WALKER, Contractors, Office 92 Water-st., Toledo, O.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS that pays $30 a week, to call on or address, WASHBURN BROTHERS, Room 1, 36 North Canal-st.

WANTED—THREE STOUT YOUNG MEN. APPLY at the corner of Eighteenth and South Halsted-sts. R. P. HUTCHINSON & SON.

WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN CUT UP MEATS, carve, and assist at cooking. Apply at the California Restaurant, 144 Michigan-av.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK. Also, a second girl, at 300 Ashland-av. The best of references required.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 751 WAbash-av. Also, a dining-room girl. Best of references required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family. Call at 1286 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBER WORK and assist in dining-room. Apply at 73 West Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—5 GIRLS FOR KITCHEN-WORK, AT Fifth Avenue Restaurant, 117 Adams-st. Come early.

WANTED—2 KITCHEN GIRLS AT THE EVERETT House, No. 218 West Madison-st. Inquire of the head cook.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WOMAN OR NURSE GIRL, TO take care of a baby. Call at 512 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE A BABY TO HER own home, 4 months old. Call at 81 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. INQUIRE AT 481 West Madison-st., between the hours of 11 and 3.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS—ONE THAT CAN CUT and fit children's clothes, at 409 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK ON SINGER'S sewing machine. None but first-class hands need apply. Inquire at 80 Sedgwick-st., near Chicago-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER—NO IRISH WANTed. 156 Third-av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, as housekeeper for a small family of three. Apply at 562 Jefferson-st., for two days.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST, GERman, as a prescription clerk; can furnish the best of city references. Address, stating terms, Y 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A thorough and competent accountant of many years' experience in this city; best of city references given. Address T 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WATED—AS COLLECTOR, BY REsponsible party, who can furnish horse and buggy. Address W. H. GOSS, 251½ Park-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK BY A SINGLE young man; can do meat or pastry; in a hotel or restaurant; good city references given. Call or address COOK, 427 Canal-st., up-stairs.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to drive a delivery wagon for some business house; is well acquainted with the city. Address E 70, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM the East, as barkeeper, or would take charge of a bar-room in some first-class house or hotel, or would make himself useful in a capacity where the services of a competent person would be required, who understands all branches concerning hotels. Address L 69, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS seamstress in a family. Apply at 328 South Park-av.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—THE WASHING OF A few gentlemen or families, and will be properly repaired on very low terms; direct rear 131 North Halstead.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO THORoughly understands hotel housekeeping, as housekeeper in some first-class hotel; city or country; the best of references given. Address M 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY FROM THE East, as housekeeper or seamstress in some first-class home or hotel, where the services of a thoroughly competent person would be wanted. Address F 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel; would have no objection to take charge of a widower's family; could fill a place as matron in some institution; location not limited; best of reference given from the hotel recently left. Please call or address HOUSEKEEPER, for one week, 173 South Halsted-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST, CORREspondent, or saleswoman. Competent to fill any situation. First-class references from former employers given. Address C 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WITH FLUent pen and considerable experience, for whole or part of five days of the week, either as copyist or writer of business letters. References given and required. MARIE CEZENSKI, 512 Cottage Grove-av.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

KANSAS! KANSAS!!—A PARTY FROM KANSAS, proprietor of a new town, located in the midst of one of the best farming districts in the West, on a leading railroad, wishes to meet some one with means sufficient to stock a store with from $4,000 to $6,000 worth of goods. Also, wants to meet blacksmiths, wagon-makers, shoe and harness-makers, cabinet or furniture-makers, masons, carpenters, &c. Inducements will be offered to parties having some means, to take an interest in the town property, so that every one may be interested in its growth. Good school and church privileges. Large quantities of grain and stock are constantly shipped from the place, for which cash is paid on the spot, which the farmer would gladly pay out right there, if the goods or articles were there to meet his wants. A splendid opportunity for one of each kind of business to start and obtain an interest in and grow up with the place. For full particulars call on the party on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 1 and 2, at the shoe store 293 West Madison-st., corner Carpenter, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

LADIES IN WANT OF HUMAN HAIR GOODS OF any description, are respectfully invited to call and examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere. MRS. H. W. DAVIES, New York Hair Store, 253 West Madison-st. Switches, combings, &c., made over.

LEVID VAN GELDER, NOTARY PUBLIC, REmoved to 210 LaSalle-st., basement. Special attention and advice in all law transactions given without pay; money collecting; attends to mortgages, deeds, etc.; foreign languages spoken. Office open during the whole day. Business men will do well to call.

LEFFINGWELL'S GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR, will save from 20 to 40 per cent of the gas; no charge for trying it. CHAS. W. POTTER, Agent, 179 Madison-st., Room 2.

## LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—CAME ON THE PREMISES OF THE SUBscriber, in the town of Lake, on Sunday, the 20th of August, a dark-bay horse, about 10 years old, weight about 1,100 lbs. Owner will prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Apply to NICHOLAS AREND, Town of Lake, one mile west of Tremont Gardens.

FOUND—A YOUNG HEIFER, SPOTTED RED AND white, and blind of an eye; the owner can have it by proving property. 93 Garibaldi-st.

LOST—A MAGIC GOLD WATCH-CASE, WEST OF Halsted and south of Van Buren-sts.; its value in money will be paid for its return to this office.

$10 REWARD—LOST, AUG. 28, ON WABASH-av., between Thirteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts., a bundle of vestibule lace, one piece 20 yards, one piece 18½ yards; by leaving the above at 196 and 197 Wabash-av., will receive the above reward.

# COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

## Full Particulars of the Killing of Jacob Schmidt, Last Wednesday Evening.

## Deceased Struck on the Head with a Stone, and Afterward Kicked by Two Ruffians.

## Coroner's Inquest Yesterday---One of the Murderers Arrested and Identified.

## He is Interviewed by a "Tribune" Reporter.

The inquest on the body of Jacob Schmidt, who was murdered on Wednesday evening last by two, at that time, unknown men, was held yesterday by Coroner Stephens, at the late residence of deceased, 139 Division street.

The first witness examined was

DR. EMMONS,

County Physician, who gave evidence as follows: I held a post-mortem examination on the body of Jacob Schmidt, at 139 Division street. I found a small, contused wound on the right eye, and a small wound of the lip at the right angle. I also found a wound of the left side of the head about three inches above the ear, running from the front of the head backwards, about one inch and a half or two inches in length, apparently made with a blunt instrument. Upon examining the skull I found a fracture about two inches in length, semi-lunar in shape, with considerable depression of the bone. Upon removing the skull there was found a large clot of blood of about three or four ounces in weight, lying between the membranes of the brain and skull. The internal table of bone was considerably fractured and depressed, as though there had been a terrible blow upon the head. The injury was sufficient to, and did, produce death in this case, by compression of the brain, resulting from the hemorrhage from the arteries of the brain. The other organs of the body were in a healthy condition, and there were no marks of injury or violence found upon the body. The injury might have been produced by a blow from a hatchet, or sharp edge of a brick or stone, or by a kick with heavy boot.

JOHN WARD,

being sworn, testified as follows: I reside at 184 Wesson street. I am a tanner by occupation, in the employ of Weil Brothers. On Wednesday evening, Aug. 27 last, about 10 minutes past 6 o'clock, I was going home from my work. When near Division street bridge, over Ogden's Canal, deceased was going up a plank from the brick-yard to the sidewalk on his hands and knees. Some one threw a stone. It either struck deceased, Jacob Schmidt, on the head or shoulders. I don't know who threw the stone. I saw two men standing on the sidewalk. The largest one of the two men kicked deceased, and then walked off. He kicked deceased in the head. Deceased was on his hands and knees when he was kicked. The man who did the kicking stood in front of deceased. When the larger man walked off, the smaller one made a motion toward deceased, and walked toward him. The larger man cried out, "Come on, Jimmy," and both men walked off together. Deceased became senseless. [Witness here identified James Fitzgerald as one of the men who was present on that evening, and testified that he was the smaller man]. Witness also testified that a stone about the size of the one then before the jury was thrown and hit deceased. At the time the stone was thrown, the smaller man (James Fitzgerald) was standing on the sidewalk towards the bridge. The larger man was standing on the sidewalk near deceased, about seven or eight feet from him. After the stone was thrown the men changed positions, the large man ran toward deceased and kicked him on the head four or five times, and the smaller man started toward deceased, but the large one cried out, "Come on, Jimmy." After they went away I went toward deceased, and saw a gentleman (Mr. Herman) pick deceased up, and, with the assistance of another man, walk him off.

HERMANN C. KINDZE,

sworn, testified as follows: I reside at 707 North Halsted street. On Wednesday evening last, about 15 or 20 minutes after 6 o'clock, was coming through a back-yard on the south side of Division street, near the bridge over Ogden Canal. I saw deceased trying to get upon the sidewalk on his hands and knees. Two men were standing on the sidewalk. When within a few feet of deceased, the smallest man threw a stone. It hit the deceased on the head, and bounded off a few feet. [Witness here identified James Fitzgerald as the man who threw the stone.] I would not be able to identify the stone. I looked for it, but could not find it. The larger man kicked deceased three times and the smaller man kicked him twice. The smaller man pulled the larger one away. This was after deceased had been hit with the stone. Both men crossed the canal and walked into a lumber-yard. I was between 40 and 60 feet away from the man when the stone was thrown. I heard no conversation between the men. I positively swear that the smaller man (James Fitzgerald) threw the stone. After he threw the stone he kicked deceased in the head. Then the larger man kicked deceased, and then both men again kicked him. Deceased was in the act of crawling through between the boards of the fence, put up as a safeguard to prevent people from walking off the sidewalk, when he was hit with the stone. I could not give a correct description of the larger man.

JOSEPH DESSRUM,

sworn, testified as follows: I reside at No. 354 Carpenter street. I have seen the deceased several times coming from his work. On last Wednesday evening, about 15 minutes past 6 o'clock, I saw deceased coming up a board leading from a brick yard to the sidewalk, on Division street, near Ogden Canal Bridge. Deceased crawled between the boards of a fence. Two men were standing on the sidewalk; one of them threw a stone at Jacob Schmidt. I did not seen the stone hit Schmidt, but saw the blood flow from Schmidt's head immediately after the stone was thrown. Both men afterwards kicked him. The men were standing close together when the stone was thrown. I think that two stones were thrown, but cannot state whether they were thrown by one man or by two. At the time the stone was thrown, the larger man stood to the left of the deceased, the smaller one to the right. [Witness here identified a stone as the one found on the spot after the occreurnce.] I saw no other stone thrwon. I saw a small piece of brick lying there. I saw the stone after it was thrown, bounding away. I think I would be able to identify the large man. [Witness identified James Fitzgerald by his clothing, but did not see his face.] After the man had kicked deceased, the smaller one pulled the larger one away, and, as both men were passing me, one of them said, "You ——, now we paid you for what you have done."

WM. AHRENS,

sworn, testified as follows: I reside at No. 505 North Halsted street. On Wednesday evening last I saw two men kick deceased on the sidewalk, near the bridge crossing the Ogden Canal. I did not see them throw a stone. I was too far away to be able to recognize the men. I am employed in White's lumber-yard, 34 West Chicago avenue, and am in the habit of walking up the plank leading from the brick-yard to the sidewalk, when on my way home from work.

JOHN LUMBERG,

sworn, testified as follows: I reside at 141 Wesson street. I am a tanner, employed by the firm of Walker, Oakley & Co. I saw two men kick deceased last Wednesday evening, on the sidewalk near Division street bridge, crossing Ogden canal, but was too far off to be able to recognize the men. I did not see the men throw a stone.

THE VERDICT

of the jury was that the death of deceased was caused by compression of the brain, produced by a fracture of the skull, and found that the injuries were caused by blows from some blunt instrument in the hands of James Fitzgerald and Peter Basquell.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER INTERVIEWED.

The alleged murderer, James Fitzgerald, was interviewed last night by a TRIBUNE reporter, who found the prisoner in bed, in Cell 56. Hastily donning his garments, Fitzgerald appeared in the hall and submitted to an interview with considerable frankness. Fitzgerald is a decent-looking lad, 21 years of age, very quiet of speech and gentle in manner, and by no means possessed of the murderous cast of countenance which even the "alleged" usually affect. He told his age, said he lived at No. 9 Noble street, between Kinzie and Hubbard, with his mother, and denied having anything to do with the murder. He said that he was not in the slightest degree acquainted with deceased, and so far from having been in his employ, he denied possessing the necessary qualifications to be an employe of Fox & Howard, he being a common laborer and no blacksmith. At the same time, be confessed that, when arrested he was employed in the Northwestern Round-House, corner of Chicago avenue and Halsted street, which fact implies the possession of certain acquaintance with the trade of blacksmith. Prisoner acknowledged to being a friend of Basquell, who is implicated by the inquest-verdict, but says that Basquell is as equally innocent of the crime. The latter was recently employed as a driver by the firm of Downs & Adams, teamsters, and had recently expressed a determination to obtain work elsewhere. Basquell's continued absence the prisoner put down to his having left the city to obtain other work from that which he was engaged in. The prisoner has been seen by nobody since his incarceration, not even by lawyers, which probably accounts for his being somewhat communicative. From what he said about Basquell, it is very probable that the latter has escaped from the city. At any rate, no trace of him has yet been found.

# FOREIGN.

## Japanese Students Abroad Ordered Home.

## Narrow Escape of the British Prince Arthur from Drowning.

### JAPAN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—"Heno Moto" writes to the London *Times*: All the young men sent out by the Japanese Government throughout Europe and America, with a view of applying themselves to the study of the different branches of science, have been ordered home. The students at present number 600. The Government charged the resident Ministers to make a choice among the students, requiring the most deserving of them to be pointed out, and the remainder sent back to Japan. The Ministers, however, preferred to send all back, advising the Government to submit them to an examination, after which those who should have to return to Europe should be chosen. The reason given for their recall is that, upon the return of the students from Europe and America, they were unable to bear a satisfactory examination in the studies they were pursuing. The failure is attributed to the want of knowledge of the language of the country in which they studied. The Japanese Government, acting upon this, have resolved to send no more students abroad until such time as they have undergone some three or four years' tuition in a home college and can submit to a rigid examination in English, French, or German.

### FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Following are the details of the narrow escape of Prince Arthur from drowning:

PARIS, Aug. 20.—His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, who is staying at Trouville, went out unattended at an early hour yesterday morning to bathe, and, after swimming out some distance, disappeared under a heavy breaker. A fisherman, who had been looking on, immediately raised a cry for help, and rushed into the water, followed by one of the Prince's aides-de-camp, who chanced to be at hand. They reached the Prince just as he was becoming insensible, and brought him ashore. The attendants from the neighboring hotel, Des Roches Noires, hurried to the spot with wram water and spirits, and after some severe rubbing the breath and circulation of blood were restored. His Royal Highness was soon able to return to the hotel.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The *Observer*, in its issue to-day, says the reports which have been current for several days that further changes in the Cabinet are about to occur are premature, as no decision will be arrived at until the next meeting of the Cabinet, which will be held the latter part of September. It is probable, says the *Observer*, that the Marquis of Hartings will succeed the Right Hon. William Mansell as Postmaster-General, and that the Right Hon. William E. Forster will become Chief Secretary for Ireland, in place of the Marquis of Hartingen.

French, the well known English jockey, is dead.

### SPAIN.

BARCELONA, Aug. 31.—The military escort of a large train, consisting of supplies for republicans in Berga, halted upon reaching Manresa, twenty miles from their destination, and refused to go any further. A battalion of republican chasseurs, stationed in Vichy, has mutinied.

MADRID, Aug. 31st.—The Carlists are again interrupting railroad traffic and destroying mails on the lines between Madrid and the northern frontier.

The Cortes has by a vote of 119 nays against 42 yeas rejected the proposition to grant amnesty to the intransigente insurgents. During the debates upon the proposal, President Salmeron declared that he would never consent to grant an amnesty to which justice, decency, and the honor of the Legislature were opposed. He had always denied the right of insurrection.

The Government has presented a bill in the Cortes calling into the army all males between the ages of 20 and 35 years.

It is reported that the intransigente leader, Galvez, arrested some of the members of the insurgent junta at Cartagena, but subsequently released them.

### PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Aug. 31.—The cable which is being laid between this city and the coast of Brazil is broken at a point 180 miles from Madeira.

The Government of Portugal has sent Pierrad, and twenty-six other Spanish intransigentes who sought refuge in this country, to Southampton.

# WEATHER AND WATER.

## War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31, 1873.

| Hour of observation. | Barometer. | Thermometer. | Humidity. | Direction and force of wind. | Rainfall in 24 hours. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:53 a.m. | 29.93 | 73 | 85 | S. E., brisk. | .27 | Th'n'g |
| 11:18 a.m. | 29.79 | 84 | 57 | S. W., fresh. | .... | Clear. |
| 2:00 p.m. | 29.73 | 90 | 44 | S. W., brisk. | .... | Fair. |
| 3:53 p.m. | 29.72 | 92 | 40 | S. W., brisk. | .... | Fair. |
| 9:00 p.m. | 29.75 | 81 | 59 | N. W., fresh. | .... | Fair. |
| 10:18 p.m. | 29.76 | 78 | 61 | N. W., fresh. | .... | Fair. |

Maximum thermometer, 92.
Minimum thermometer, 71.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—1 a.m.

| Station. | Bar. | Thr | Wind. | Rain | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 29.75 | 67 | E., gentle. | ..... | Cloudy. |
| Breckenr'ge | 29.97 | 54 | W., fresh. | ..... | Clear. |
| Chicago | 29.76 | 78 | N. W., fresh. | ..... | Fair |
| Cincinnati | 29.90 | 83 | S. W., fresh. | ..... | Clear. |
| Cleveland | 29.73 | 76 | S. E., fresh. | ..... | Fair. |
| Davenport | 29.87 | 82 | W., gentle. | ..... | Cloudy. |
| Cheyenne | 30.19 | 69 | Calm. | ..... | Fair. |
| Detroit | 29.68 | 72 | S., gentle. | ..... | Clear. |
| Keokuk | 22.84 | 83 | N., fresh. | ..... | Fair. |
| LaCrosse | 29.92 | 70 | N. W., fresh. | ..... | Fair. |
| Milwaukee | 29.78 | 72 | N. W., fresh. | ..... | Fair. |
| Omaha | 29.95 | 70 | Calm. | ..... | Fair. |
| Pembina | 29.88 | 53 | N. W., light. | ..... | Clear. |
| St. Paul | 29.88 | 65 | N. W., fresh. | ..... | Clear. |
| Ft. Garry | 29.85 | 52 | N. W., fresh. | ..... | Clear. |
| Toledo | 29.71 | 76 | S., fresh. | ..... | Clear. |
| Denver | 30.24 | 63 | W., fresh. | ..... | Cloudy. |
| Escanaba | 29.66 | 65 | N. W., fresh. | ..... | Fair. |

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—For New England and the northern portion of the Middle States, the pressure will diminish slightly, with a rising temperature, light southerly to westerly winds, and areas of light rain. For the Lake region, generally cloudy weather and continued rain during the night, followed by clearing weather and high temperature on Monday. For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, light southerly to westerly winds, high temperature, and generally clear weather. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, diminishing pressure, with partly cloudy or clear weather, except on the coast, where threatening weather may prevail.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p.m., Aug. 31, 1873:

| | Above low water. | | Change. Rise. | Fall. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 11 ft. | 4 in. | 1 in. | |
| Davenport | 2 ft. | 3 in. | | 2 in. |
| Keokuk | 1 ft. | 8 in. | | |
| Louisville | 5 ft. | 2 in. | | |
| Memphis | 6 ft. | 1 in. | 1 in. | 2 in. |
| Nashville | 1 ft. | 11 in. | | 3 in. |
| *New Orleans | 13 ft. | 3 in. | | 1 in. |
| Omaha | 5 ft. | 6 in. | | |
| St. Louis | 8 ft. | 3 in. | | 6 in. |
| St. Paul | 4 ft. | | | |

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

# THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

## More Responses to the Livingston County Platform.

## Dissension in the Farmers' Organization of Grundy County.

## A State Mass-Convention of the Farmers of Missouri to Be Held at Jefferson City, Oct. 1.

### The Livingston County Platform.

FROM J. D. APPLEFORD, MASTER OF EXCELSIOR GRANGE.

POLO, Ill., Aug. 24, 1873.

We are in receipt of a copy of your Platform, which we should have acknowledged before, but we wished to submit the platform before our Grange at its regular meeting (Aug. 16). I will say that the Platform adopted by the farmers and people of Livingston County is *our* Platform. In the future we shall recognize no party but the People's party, based upon the principles of justice and equal rights to all men; and we shall strenuously oppose all measures that have for their object the fostering of monopolies, whether they be railroad, banking, or manufacturing; and we feel that the whole system of protection (?) should be crushed like egg-shells in the hands of an indignant people, and the honorable gentlemen who vote in Congress for protection, then vote themselves back-pay, should be treated like any other thieves. We can assure you of our hearty co-operation in any measures that will further the principles enumerated in your Platform. Your co-worker,

J. D. APPLEFORD, Master.

FROM A. MALTBY, SECRETARY OF POLO GRANGE, NO. 290.

POLO, Aug. 24, 1873.

I received a postal card from you last month, setting forth the principles of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party. I am in sympathy with you. They are our principles exactly. Godspeed the farmers of Livingston County.

A. MALTBY,
Secretary Grange 290, Polo, Ill.

FROM JAMES F. MALLETT, SECRETARY MILO FARMERS' CLUB.

MILO, Ill., Aug. 25, 1873.

The postal card you were kind enough to address to me, under date of the 17th inst., was duly received, and would have received an earlier reply, but my time has been so fully occupied that I have been obliged to defer all correspondence. As the best evidence of the sympathy your Livingston County Anti-Monopolists are meeting with in this locality, I inclose herewith a copy of the resolutions passed by the Farmers' Club of Milo; also, resolutions passed by the Bureau County Anti-Monopoly Association at a convention called in compliance with suggestions therein contained. Another convention is called to meet on the 1st proximo, to nominate a Farmers'-Anti-Monopoly ticket, in opposition to the Republican nominations already made, which, from present indications, I believe will prove a powerful demonstration. So far as the Farmers' Movement in this county is concerned, you may rest assured that it is not in the interest of or controlled by either of the old parties, but is a bona-fide, spontaneous effort of the people to get rid of them both, and establish in their places a new party of their own, unsullied by any of the infamies which justly attach to them, and uncontrolled by any of the corrupt influences which govern them. With many thanks for your postal favor, and the strongest assurance of my individual sympathy, I am, sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES F. MALLETT,
Secretary Milo Farmers' Club.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting of June 28, 1873, by the Milo Farmers' Club, as referred to in my letter:

*Resolved*, That the political power which we seek in the organization of a new party ought only to be used for the thorough reformation and purification of the administration of our Government, which, under the control of the old parties, has become fearfully mercenary and corrupt, and never for the personal aggrandizement of any individuals or class, and we do hereby broadly disclaim any other motive or design in the movement than those set forth in our preamble and resolutions.

*Resolved*, That we adopt the motto of our State Farmers' Association: "Equal and exact justice to all; special privileges to none."

*Resolved*, That, recognizing this necessity, and renouncing all party predilections and associations by which we may have formerly been influenced, we do hereby pledge ourselves to devote our best efforts to the organization of a People's Anti-Monopoly party, having for its object inflexible opposition to any political system under which monopolies can be created or protected, whether by protective tariff, Government subsidies, the granting of exclusive privileges to railroad or other corporations, or any legislation whatever, either State or National, which may tend to the benefit or emolument of any one class of citizens to the exclusion or at the expense of any or all others.

L. J. BATES, President.
JAMES F. MALLETT, Secretary.

FROM WILLIAM PAIST, SECRETARY MINNESOTA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 27, 1873.

Your card, with declaration received. I heartily approve of the whole five, and, had I a moment's leisure, might get it indorsed by thousands of our farmers. Fraternally,

WILLIAM PAIST,
Secretary State Agricultural Society.

FROM W. A. WOLCOTT, RUSH GRANGE.

RUSH, Ill., Aug. 21, 1873.

By a unanimous vote, you have the sympathy of over forty members of Rush Centre Grange. Yours, &c.,

W. A. WOLCOTT.

FROM E. W. CROWELL, MASTER OF MARION GRANGE.

OREGON, Ill., Aug. 25, 1873.

Your favor of the 17th ult. is gratefully acknowledged. The Declaration and Platform were submitted to the Grange, and unanimously indorsed, and thanks returned. All information and correspondence are fully appreciated and cheerfully responded to. Hoping we may always work in harmony, and succeed in finishing the good work which we have so successfully began, I am yours truly,

E. W. CROWELL, Master.

FROM JOHN F. WIELANDY, SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 24, 1873.

Will you oblige me by sending me a copy of the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party? I wish to be numbered among your correspondents hereafter. Missouri, like your own State, has shaken off the old spell of torpor, and is fully aroused to the necessity of waging a war of extermination against monopoly. The seal of my Grange bears the motto: "Post Tenebras Lux." "Light is succeeding darkness." This nation has long groped in the darkness and infamies of political corruption, but light is dawning at last, and the people have determined to submit no longer to the gross exactions of monopolists and shoddyites. Railroads are the highways of the nation; they were built by and with the assistance and the money of the whole people and they must and shall be controlled by the people. In essence the same, while Protean-like in the many names and forms they assume, monopolies, created by immense aggregations and combinations of capital, are gradually and insidiously usurping the liberties and rights of the people, and accumulating the wealth and the very substance of the nation in the hands of the few. Silently, step by step, they are aiming to reduce the mass to a servitude similar to the serfdom of the middle ages or of Russia. American freemen, I trust, are not yet prepared to submit to be degraded to the condition of Russian serfs or Mexican peons. As royalty and feudal aristocracy were swept off with the besom of popular indignation when they had become abuses too great to bear, in Europe, at the close of the last century, so shall monopoly vanish like chaff before a whirlwind, at the sound of the mighty voice of American husbandmen and laborers demanding their rights. We are with you heart and soul. Very truly and fraternally,

JOHN F. WEILANDY,
Master Jefferson City Grange, No. 257.

FROM J. B. PLATT.

MORRISON, Ill., Aug. 18, 1873.

Your postal card, on back of which is the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill., was duly received some time ago; but, owing to the labors of the harvest-field, I have had no opportunity to answer until the present time. In answer to your inquiry, I will say that the farmers of this section are in sympathy with any and all movements whose aims and purposes are the overthrow of pot-house politicians and all monopolies of whatsoever kind. We hail with joy the uprising of the farmers throughout the country in defense of their just and lawful rights. We have submitted to the wiles of politicians and monopolists long enough, and, now that the people are just getting their thumb on the tracheal artery of these parasitical time-servers, let them bear down a little heavier, and soon the rights of all classes in the pursuit of wealth and happiness, with special privileges to none, will be fully recognized throughout the length and breadth of our entire land. Yours truly,

J. B. PLATT.

FROM W. A. MOORE, SECRETARY ELVASTON GRANGE.

ELVASTON, Ill., Aug. 24, 1873.

Your card is received. I presented the same to our Grange (Elvaston No. 481). Your declaration and platform are cordially indorsed by our Grange. Respectfully,

WILLIAM A. MOORE, Secretary.

FROM J. R. STARK, SECRETARY HARTFORD GRANGE.

HARTFORD, Ill., Aug. 26, 1873.

I received your card some time ago. I read it; then I took it to the Grange and read it to all the members. They thought it was what we wanted to do. So we are glad to tell you we approve the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party, of Livingston County, Ill.

J. R. STARK,
Secretary Hartford Grange, No. 265.

FROM WILLIAM BOWLES, HILLSBORO, ILL.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Aug. 26, 1873.

I received your postal card containing your Platform and Declaration. I am a farmer if I am anything, and fully indorse both, as I think honest men ought to do, and am, on that ground, willing to do all in my power to promote the interests of the laboring classes. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM BOWLES.

FROM E. V. LAPHAM, MORRISON, ILL.

MORRISON, Ill., Aug. 25, 1873.

I am in receipt of your short, but comprehensive, Platform of Principles, and wish to say that I am fully in sympathy with them; and even go further, and say that I am ready to act to the best of my ability and influence in securing the necessary organizations to carry them into effect. Lead on; thousands are with you, regardless of old party ties and affiliations. Yours truly,

E. V. LAPHAM.

FROM PARKE GODWIN, EDITOR NEW YORK EVENING POST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16, 1873.

The Platform meets my hearty concurrence, though I wish you had coupled with it a decided expression against all forms of centralization, and against the contraction of debt by any government, without direct authority from the people. Yours,

PARKE GODWIN.

FROM L. F. WERTMAN, SECRETARY ELBA GRANGE.

ELBA, Ill., Aug. 28, 1873.

The following resolution was passed by the Elba Grange, of Knox County, Ill., Aug. 16, 1873:

*Resolved*, That we heartily indorse the Declaration and Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill.

Fraternally, L. F. WERTMAN, Secretary.

FROM W. S. FAIR, SECRETARY DAKOTA GRANGE.

DAKOTA, Stephenson Co., Ill., Aug. 25, 1873.

Our Society numbers several hundred members, and over 100 voters, and our whole heart is with you.

W. S. FAIR, Secretary.

FROM J. L. REID, SECRETARY ZOAR GRANGE.

DELAVAN, Ill., Aug. 16, 1873.

I have deferred acknowledging the receipt of the postal card you sent me, containing the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill., until I should present it to our Grange, which I did this afternoon. We are in sympathy with you, and also adopt your Platform. As farmers we are opposed to everything by which we are swindled of our hard-gotten earnings. In seeking men for office, let us beware of politicians, as I fear they may prove to be wolves in sheep's clothing. Yours truly,

JAMES L. REID,
Secretary Zoar Grange.

FROM N. G. WILCOX, SECRETATY BURNSIDE GRANGE, HANCOCK COUNTY, ILL.

BURNSIDE, Ill., Aug. 27, 1873.

Yours of the 17th inst. is received. We are in full sympathy with you, and fully indorse the sentiments contained in every plank of your platform. Write again.

N. G. WILCOX,
Secretary Burnside Grange, No. 144, Hancock Co., Ill.

FROM C. C. BURR, MASTER ST. CHARLES GRANGE.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Aug. 16, 1873.

Your communication of July 17 is duly received, and most heartily indorsed by the members of our Grange.

C. C. BURR, Secretary.

FROM R. R. BOWKER, EDITOR NEW YORK EVENING MAIL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1873.

Accept my sincere thanks for the copy of the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party. I am very glad to see such rigorous and outspoken talk upon subjects which demand, above all things, plain speaking. The eighth commandment badly needs enforcing in this country. It is not the East or the West that is interested in the crusade for freedom in which your Platform enrolls you, but the whole people; and every effort, however local in its field, is really national in its scope. With not unselfish motives, therefore, for the thorough success of the party in the direction indicated, I am very truly yours,

R. R. BOWKER.

FROM H. P. BRAYSHAW, SECRETARY UNION GRANGE.

SONORA, Ill., Aug. 18, 1873.

I received yours of July 17, and it is approved by our Grange.

H. P. BRAYSHAW,
Secretary Union Grange, Sonora, Hancock County, Ill.

FROM J. F. LEWIS, SECRETARY OF HICKORY GRANGE.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Aug. 13, 1873.

I am in receipt of your card containing the Platform of the People's Anti-Monopoly Party, and, in reply, would say: The following resolution was passed in our Grange:

*Resolved*, That we heartily indorse the Platform of the Farmers' and Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill.

JAS. F. LEWIS,
Secretary Hickory-Withe Grange, No. 454, Douglas County, Ill.
B. F. LEWIS, Master.

FROM J. H. R. PEDRICK, MASTER OF HIVE GRANGE.

BIG ELM FARM, Blandinville, Ill., Aug. 18, 1873.

I am in receipt of a postal card on which is printed the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party. I assure you that I am fully and unreservedly in favor of said Platform and Party. It will give me a great deal of pleasure to co-operate with the farmers of Livingston County and all others that indorse these sentiments. The Grange over which I preside indorses the Platform without a dissenting voice. I remain yours truly,

S. K. PEDRICK, Master of Hive Grange.

FROM W. H. APPLE, SECRETARY UNITY GRANGE.

POLO, Ill., Aug. 15, 1873.

Received circular from you some time ago, containing Platform of Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party. The press of harvest work prevented me from acknowledging it sooner. The Platform was read at the last meeting of our Grange. It was moved and carried that the Secretary of our Grange write you that we, as a Grange, were in perfect accord with the principles therein contained. May the good work go on, and may the time speedily draw nigh when the Farmer shall take his rightful position in the affairs of the nation, when he shall receive a just compensation for the fruits of his labor, and railroad, tariff, salary-grab, and bank steals be things of the past, and their aiders and abettors be consigned to some lonely iceberg in the Polar Sea, where they may have time for cool reflection to repent of their wicked deeds in this world and prepare for the one to come. Yours fraternally,

WM. H. APPLE,
Secretary of Unity Grange.

### The Farmers and the Republicans in Grundy County, Ill.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MORRIS, Ill., Aug. 30.—Politics in Grundy County is badly mixed. There is a large Republican majority, but not always are Republicans elected. A few days ago the farmers held a convention to consider the question of nomination of county officers on a farmers' ticket. The Convention was very unanimous. The following resolutions were offered by Dr. Slosson:

*Resolved*, That the necessities of a large majority of the people of the United States demand the existence of a new political party, to secure equal rights and justice to all, which present and past political organizations have utterly failed to do.

*First*—Because the old Democratic party is dead beyond resuscitation, either in this world or the world to come; and the new "Liberal party" was so nearly still-born that it was powerless to reach the public pap, and died of inanition.

*Second*—Because the Republican party has outlived its usefulness; has become a monomaniac in base selfishness, through its officials; and, if much longer continued in power would turn the nation into the charnel-house of oblivious forgetfulness.

*Third*—Because the producing classes of the nation are ruthlessly robbed of their rights under the Constitution, and are chained to the car of fruitless inactivity, by the slavocratic power of tyrant capital in the hands of the heartless few.

*Fourth*—Because aristocratic thieves revel on the hard earnings of the honest poor, and the poor can never receive the rights of free citizens from combinations who deem it to their interests to bear down with a heavy hand upon the laboring poor.

*Fifth*—Because it is through political organization alone that we can make ourselves felt, and bring to bear the forces which shall make us equal with the combinations that now turn our pockets inside out with impunity.

*Sixth*—Because we, as a nation, are fast verging to the awful precipice that would hurl us into the vortex containing the nations that were, but are not; and sadly need the steadying hand of honest vigilance, and the warm heart that would dispense equal justice to all.

*Seventh*—Because, in our opinion, the Government is in imminent danger, and a new party, under the auspices of the laboring classes, affords the only hope of salvation, as seen through the horoscope of accumulated experience and philosophic deduction from the throne of reason.

After the reading of these resolutions, one delegate suggested that they were very much like Lincoln's Proclamation. Another insisted that the mantle of Greeley had fallen upon the shoulders of the author of the resolutions. And thus one and another made sport of the resolutions, and the disorder became general.

The President of the county organization resigned his office, and, with some others, withdrew. The remainder resolved, by a vote of 13 to 10, to run a Farmers' ticket, and appointed next Saturday as the time for the Convention to nominate.

The Republicans, therefore, to get ahead of the Farmers' Movement, called a Convention, which has been held to-day, at which they have put up the following ticket: The Hon. James N. Reading for County Judge, Samuel B. Thomas for County Clerk, John Anderton for Treasurer, Mr. Higley for Superintendent of Schools. The first three are the old incumbents, and will probably be elected, on account of the total lack of unanimity among the farmers.

### Missouri Farmers' State Mass Convention.

*To the Farmers of Missouri:*

Some weeks since, at the suggestion of prominent citizens from different parts of the State, the holding of a Farmers' General Convention, at the Capital of the State, was advocated in a communication addressed to the public papers of Jefferson City. Nearly every journal in Missouri gave encouragement to the proposal; and finally the Jefferson City Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, and leading citizens not members of the order, united in making the necessary arrangements for said Convention, and in designating the 1st of October as the time for holding the same.

The numerous assurances of attendance already given indicate that it will be an unusually large convention.

The consideration of practical methods and means by which the overburdened agricultural interests may be relieved, including the question of cheap transportation; the enactment of laws for the more efficient control of corporations and moneyed monopolies; the tariff question, and the bearing of the present tariff on the interests of Western farmers; and kindred matters of great moment to the welfare of the farming community of Missouri, are expected to occupy the attention of the Convention. The same subjects have been forced upon the consideration of the whole country, as no subjects ever were before. Especially is this the case in the Western and Southern States. Long suffering, but bearing with patriotic fortitude, almost intolerable burdens, from which there seemed no escape, the farmers were at last compelled to counsel together for the means of relief against the "predatory classes," who are preying upon the vital energies. They saw that upon this their very existence depended, and resolved that, as a preliminary to any other step, they should act unitedly together, and co-operate to secure common benefits and common relief.

This idea was caught up with marked favor throughout the West and South, and a combination of the tillers of the soil to protect and promote their own interests, absolutely unparalleled in the annals of history, is fast being formed and solidified over the greater part of the Union.

We deem it unnecessary to recite here more in detail the objects proposed. It is enough to know that a class of interests on which the welfare and the material existence of all other classes centre, and absolutely depend, are crushingly burdened; and that only by co-operation and combination that class and those interests can be relieved, and can secure a proper share in the control of our public affairs. The farmers of Missouri were not among the foremost to take a lead in this movement. The reason of this is probably to be sought in the fact that they were not the heaviest burdened. Until a comparatively recent date, they have enjoyed a large share of the benefits derived from the immigration of the many who have been attracted, by our superior soil and, climate, and the manifold other resources of our young and growing State. But they have not remained uninterested spectators of the struggle against the "predatory classes" elsewhere; and aroused by this spectacle as well as by the stagnation superinduced by these various causes, they are rapidly and effectually combining to give aid to the movement.

It is expected that the proposed Mass Convention will investigate and consider the impelling agencies and prospective results of this great movement of the farmers of the West and South, and by their action will not only strengthen their own faith and cause, but also lend warm encouragement to our brethren elsewhere.

The Convention will be open to all who choose to come, and it is hoped that Farmers' Clubs, Granges, and kindred organizations throughout the State will send delegates, and that the friends of agriculture generally will use endeavors to be represented.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

# CLARK STREET AND THE ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

General Superintendent Riddle, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, states, in regard to the movement of property-holders on Clark street to compel them to vacate that thoroughfare, that the right to run on Clark street was granted them some twenty years ago, but they would be willing to vacate the street if they could buy the property they would need at anything like a reasonable figure. The Michigan Southern Railroad, which also formerly run on Clark street, but never had any right to do so, bought the property in the rear of that street, and laid their track there. At that time several real-estate speculators, and particularly Messrs. Jenks, Meyers, and Norris, believing that the Rock Island Road also intended to move, bought up all the property they could acquire, and now hold it at exorbitant figures. Clark street, Mr. Riddle says, can never extend farther than Twenty-second street, because that street and all the surrounding property is owned by the Company.—*Chicago Tribune.*

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: The above statements, so far as they relate to Jenks, Meyers, and Norris' purchasing after they learned the Michigan Southern Railroad had concluded to leave Clark street, are wholly wrong. Jenks has owned his lots about eighteen years; Norris purchased at the sale by the Canal Trustees, about twenty years ago. And, in asserting that they ask "exorbitant figures" for their lots, I do not think Mr. Riddle states the truth. No application has ever been made to either Jenks, Meyers, or Norris by any of the officers of the Railroad Company to purchase or rent their lots. The President of the railroad has repeatedly promised to leave Clark street, both to committees of the citizens interested, and to individuals owning property along the street. Mr. Norris was induced to build, and has spent about $20,000 in improvements on his lots, which he would not have done but for the promise of the President of the railroad that they would take their track out soon, and the promise of Superintendent Hall that they were to move their track immediately from the street. I learn that proof of this fact will be forthcoming at the proper time.

The Michigan Southern Railroad procured the title to the land 80 feet west of Clark street, and the right of way across the streets (of which the Rock Island Railroad own a half-interest), by misrepresentation, both to the citizens of whom they purchased and to the Common Council of whom they obtained the privilege to cross the streets, stating the track was to be taken from Clark street, which was one of the principal inducements for the grants.

Superintendent Riddle appears to have selected Jenks, Norris, and Meyers out of the many sufferers on Clark street, for what reason I know not, unless because they are the persons who have oftener been deceived, and who have suffered most, by the misrepresentations of the officers of the road. Mr. Riddle appears to think, because the Railroad Company have had the use of the street for nearly twenty years without paying therefor, that it is hard for them to be obliged to leave it now. I presume he would think it very hard that they should be obliged to pay anything for land for their own use,—they running, as he would give us to understand, wholly for the benefit of the public.

I presume he would think it hard for the company to purchase, or be obliged to pay rent for, the ground on which their watch and switch houses stand, as the city authorities have taken no action to move them so that teams could pass along the street. Individuals are not allowed in any way to obstruct the street, but a railroad may with impunity. Mr. Riddle talks as though it was right, regardless of the interest of individuals, for the Company to take possession of and hold all the property the Company need, else it would never take without compensation its neighbors' property, and rent its own to private persons, and not particularly for the benefit of the public. I certainly never heard of any part of the rents being turned over to the public.

Mr. Riddle is well aware that, if the facts, without contradiction, are properly brought before the public, his railroad must leave Clark street, and that false representations alone can keep the possession of the street in the hands of the Company. I sometimes wonder if individuals have any rights that the officers of this railroad are bound to respect. One thing is certain: The owners of the lots fronting on Clark street have been deprived of the use of their street, and the Railroad Company are not satisfied to run their steam-cars in the street, but have, contrary to the ordinances of the city and in defiance of the city authorities, built some half-a-dozen buildings in Clark street, in front of the lots of these same citizens the Superintendent so vilifies, and refuse either to rent or purchase lots to put their buildings on, or remove them from the street, after having been repeatedly fined for keeping them there. The city authorities appear to be perfectly helpless when contending with this corporation. They have thus far regarded neither the rights of individuals nor the ordinances of the city. They have not only taken the street, but have killed many of the inhabitants. The Superintendent talks as though the Company had a right to the street. The law of God says: "Thou shalt not steal;" another law says: "Thou shalt not kill;" both of which are, or ought to be, in full force, never having been repealed, except it be by implication in the ordinance giving the Rock Island Railroad permission to run on Clark street. They certainly have taken half of the value of the lots fronting on the street, without the owners consent (and I suppose that Superintendent Riddle would like to purchase at the depreciated price, caused by the wrongful act of the corporation he represents); and they have, by running in the street, unnecessarily taken the lives of many individuals.

One of our Aldermen—I beg pardon for calling him one of our Aldermen, for I think he no longer belongs to us, his constituents—remarked he thought "Our complaints were chronic." We think our grievances are. We had supposed it the duty of the city authorities to prosecute for violation of the ordinances; but they did not, and some of the citizens aggrieved not only had to make the complaint, but had to fee attorneys to see that this Company obeyed the law. But to no purpose. The use of our property is worth to the Company more than all the fines inflicted, so long as they can rent their own to pay them. I hope this Superintendent will hereafter confine himself to facts, it is more moral. Misrepresentations will not help him personally, if they do his corporation; and I think, when exposed, as they may be, it will not help it materially.

I own a little property on Clark street, purchased with the understanding that it was one of the best streets in the city. When I purchased, property was no higher on State street than on Clark. How is it now? The Railroad Company can, if they have any desire to put their buildings and track on their own land, purchase it for one-third less than on State street, which depreciation is wholly owing to their own acts; and, if they would take their buildings and track from the street, it would double the property at once. Is it right, Mr. Riddle, that your Company should claim it for nothing? If you need the property, ought you not to pay somewhere near what the property would be worth were your railroad removed; and, if not your company, who should pay for the injury done by the acts of your company? If the city have given you the right, ought they to pay for being so generous with others' property. One who owns property on South Clark street would like these questions in law and ethics definitely answered.

J.

# CITY ITEMS.

Engine Company No. 23 will be organized this morning and located in the Lincoln Hose House, Webster avenue, Godfrey Charleston, the present foreman of the Hose Company, assuming control. Thaddeus Skaly, familiarly known as Zed, who goes with the new company as engineer, has for the past ten years run out of what is commonly known as the Williams House.

On Saturday morning John Fohn, a pedler, living at 786 Archer avenue, fell from his wagon while in the vicinity of Blue Island, and sustained injuries on the head which resulted in his death, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, from concussion of the brain. Deceased was 34 years of age, and has left a widow and two children behind him.

# AN ENJOYABLE PICNIC.

That the Sunday afternoon South Chicago picnics, got up by the Saloon-Keepers and Brewers' Association of this city are popular, the immense crowds that attend them testify, but that they are pleasant affairs is very questionable. The picnic of yesterday was one continued riot and scene of debauchery. Two trains and about 500 buggies took out from the city to Hessler's Grove, on the banks of the Calumet River, as choice a collection of roughs as ever were collected in Chicago. Four Chicago policemen accompanied the picnic to keep order, and one of them, Officer Hirsch, came home with one of the worst looking heads that has ever been seen in the Armory. To enumerate and describe the various fights that occured during the day's pleasure, would require a spare column or two, and the genius of an Ossian or Homer. Watch-pulling was so industriously plied that over a dozen sports complained, coming home, of the absence of their time-pieces. Among more interesting features of the enjoyable day were the beating of a Hyde Park farmer who is expected to die from his injuries, the breaking of the ankle of a Chicago hackman, commonly known as "Beefy Jem," and the putting of a mournful mansard upon the head of "Shang Noyes, Esq.," while Cap Rounds and Tom Bell went into the woods for a rough and tumble fight, when the latter pulled a revolver, which was the signal for his receiving a severe castigation at the hands of the thoroughbreds who were disappointed of the delectable sight of a rough-and-tumble set-to. There is no Sunday liquor law there.

# THE FARMERS' REMEDY.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Last winter, when corn sold at the seaboard at 65 cents a bushel, and the country rang with the indignant protests and complaints of farmers at the greediness of railroads, I undertook to say, in your paper, that, if freights were cheaper, the cheapness would not benefit the farmer of the West, but the consumer of the East, and the Western grower would not gain by the reduction. Well, since that time, the lakes and canals have opened, and poured their burdens of bread into the Atlantic ports. To-day, Aug. 23, corn is quoted in New York at 56 to 57½ cents for Western mixed,—almost an exact reversal of the figures of January last. Who has benefited by the cheap freights of the water-routes against railroads? This, too, in the face of a certain small crop this year. To-day, scarcely a crop can be named which the Western farmer, paying 50 per cent more for everything he consumes, can sell for as much as it costs him to raise. The above facts ought to satisfy him that laws far beyond his reach prohibit him from increasing the price of his produce.

But, while this is the case, he has it in his power any day to buy what he needs at half the present price. The tariff-ring, with all sorts of special fraudulent pretences, adds fully 50 per cent to the cost of everything he buys. Nothing he needs escapes their greedy claws, whether quinine for a sick wife or child; or iron and steel, and lumber and paint, for a wagon or plow. For whose benefit, pray? How much have the hundreds of millions of dollars wrung in this way from the Western farmer benefited him, or come back to him in any other beneficial shape? The fact is, he is stretched on the rack, but will not see who is working the levers which make him so wretched. When the farmer chooses, he can, in a single campaign, make plenty out of scarcity, cheapness out of dearness, and a full pocket-book out of an empty one. If he cannot sell dear, he can certainly, when he wills to do it, buy cheap. Herein lies the whole kernel of that nut.

REVENUE-REFORM.

—Fred Girard planted five acres on new breaking at Bismarck, on the Upper Missouri, last May. He has sold $450 worth of truck from his garden, and has 600 bushels of potatoes left, which he is now selling for $2 a bushel. He will clear $2,000 for his summer's work.

# DEATHS.

THOMPSON—In this city, Sunday, Aug. 31, Mamie, beloved wife of Joseph Thompson, compositor, TRIBUNE office.

☞ Toronto, Canada, papers please copy.

ROOT—In this city, on Saturday, Aug. [illegible], the Rev. David Root, father of the late Mrs. Horace White, in the 83d year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Guilford, Conn., for interment, where the funeral will take place. Preliminary services will be held at No. 119 South Park-av., at 3 p.m. to-day.

HOMAN—Aug. 31, of cholera infantum, Charles L. Homan, son of D. T. Homan and Maggie Homan, aged 6 weeks.

Funeral Monday, Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock, from 98 State-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

"Oh, I would not recall thee,
My glorious angel boy!
Thou needest not my bosom
Rare bird of life and joy!
Here dash I down the tear-drops,
Still gathering in my eyes,
Blest—Oh! how blest!—in adding
A seraph in the skies!"


IRON-WORKS.

ÆTNA IRON WORKS,
Corner of Ohio and Kingsbury-sts.
CLARK & RAFFEN..............Proprietors.
MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF
CAST & WROUGHT-IRON WORK
For Buildings, Bridges, &c.
Iron Railing, Grating,
Fire-Proof Doors & Shutters.
BANK VAULTS made a Specialty.
All orders filled promptly in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

RICH
Parlor & Chamber Furniture,
Brussels, Ingrain, and Tapestry Carpets,
Marble-Top Tables, Wardrobes,
Dressing Cases, French Plate Mirrors,
Lace Curtains & Cornices, Steel Engravings,
Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Toilet Ware, &c.
ALSO,
THREE PIANO FORTES,
ALL FINE INSTRUMENTS,
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 9 1-2 a.m.,
At our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

20 chests Green & Japan Teas,
25 dozen Brooms,
200 dozen Half-Bushel and Peck Measures,
At auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 10 a.m., at our salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CORNELL-ST., HYDE PARK.
GENTEEL
Household Furniture
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock a.m.
At dwelling on Cornell-st., two doors north of the Station, Hyde Park; all furnished complete. Parlor and Chamber Suits, Book-Cases, Sideboard, Dining-room Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, etc. Also Rosewood Pianoforte.
☞ Parties from the city can take the 9 a.m. train, Union Depot.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Open and Top Buggies,
Family Carriages,
Farm Wagons & Harness
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 10 a.m.,
At our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TWO FIRST-CLASS
MARBLE-FRONT DWELLINGS,
WITH ALL
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
ON
Van Buren-st., S. E. cor. Paulina-st.,
WILL BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
On Terms Unusually Favorable to the Purchaser, on Wednesday Afternoon, Sept. 3, 1873, at 3½ o'clock, on the Premises.
These Houses are new, having just been completed. They are built in the latest style, of the best material, and the most substantial manner, with a view to comfort and economy. Accessible by cars on Van Buren-st. The Title is guaranteed perfect. They can be inspected at any time before the sale. For terms and further particulars, see Messrs. HALL & WINCH, owners, or
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
Will offer on TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 2, at 9 1-2 o'clock, an unusually attractive sale of
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, etc.
Notions, Gents' Shetland Underwear, and Custom-made Clothing.
Men's, Women's, and Children's Wool and Cotton Hosiery.
Gents' Fine Cassimere, Melton, and Belknap Overshirts.
A full line Gents' Cloth and Felt Hats, and an invoice of Broadway-Style Silk Hats.
Cassimeres, Satinets, and Jeans (a fine line).
Ingrain and Rag Carpets.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Another Great Catalogue Sale
OF
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
SLIPPERS,
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 9 1-2 a.m.
We have on sale FINE LINES OF GOODS from the best manufactures of the country, including ONE HUNDRED CASES of the celebrated custom-made and WARRANTED SUCKER BOOTS, in Men's, Boys', and Youths'.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.
SPECIAL SALE OF
Buggies and Harness,
Barouches, Shifting-Top Buggies, Open Buggies, 3-4 Road Wagons, Light Express Wagons, Dougle and Single Harness,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.
496 Larrabee-st.
Auction Sale of the Fixtures, Furniture, etc., of an Ice-Cream Saloon, consisting of Show-Cases, Counters, Awning, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Candy Jars, Ice-Box, etc., on the premises, as above, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1873, at 10 o'clock precisely, without reserve.
3 East Kinzie-st.
Chattel Mortgage Sale of the Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Stoves, Awning, etc., of the Restaurant, No. 3 East Kinzie-st., near the bridge, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 2 p.m. precisely, without reserve.
OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

BY HODGES & CO.
NO. 316 WALNUT-ST.,
COR. OF OAKLEY, THE ENTIRE CONTENTS
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 10 a.m.
Consisting of 1 Fine Marble-Top Chamber Set, 1 Parlor Set, 1 Turkish Easy-Chair, Marble-Top Tables, 1 Elegant 12-foot Band Extension Table, Dining and Kitchen Furniture. Also Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, 1 Fine [illegible] Cook and Parlor Stove, 2 Sets of China, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, &c., &c. Sale positive and without reserve.
HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 613 West Lake-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
The Entire Furniture
OF THE
FOUR-STORY MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE
905 MICHIGAN-AV.,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, etc., etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.